上海外语口译

上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列丛书

英语口译基础能力证书考试

基础听力教程

A Preliminary Course of Listening

第二版
SECOND EDITION

主　编　齐伟钧　孙万彪
副主编　罗杏焕　吴建国

Listening

听力

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Listening

帮助考生从容应对上海英语口译基础能力证书考试，为英语学习爱好者在英语听说和口译方面奠定良好的基础！

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英语口译基础能力证书考试系列（第二版）

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再版前言

“上海英语口译基础能力证书”是上海英语口译证书配套培训和考试项目之一。该项目参加考试并成绩合格者可获得上海外语口译证书考试委员会和上海市高校浦东继续教育中心统一印制的“上海英语口译基础能力证书”。

英语口译基础是通向英语中、高级口译的初级阶段，为的是使学员通过学习，在较短的时间里为今后进一步参加英语中、高级口译培训奠定良好的基础，掌握基本的口译能力。为从事口译工作，学员需要在听、说、读、写、译等基本语言技能全面发展的基础上，强化英语口语和口译能力的培训。在实施英语中、高级口译证书考试项目的过程中，我们发现，不少考生未能通过第一阶段的笔试，主要是他们在听、读、写、译等方面的基础能力欠缺，而且知识面较窄；而未能通过第二阶段的口试的考生则大多是因为英语口语表达不畅，缺乏相应的口译技能。为帮助广大英语爱好者切实有效地全面提高英语应用能力，上海外语口译证书考试委员会于2002年开始试行《上海英语口译基础能力证书》考试，使之与英语中级、高级口译考试形成一个由低到高的梯度系列，从而为这三个不同层次的培训和考试搭建了相应的平台。这样的设计，有利于全面、系统、科学地提高学员的英语综合水平和口译能力。

与英语中级、高级口译培训要求不同的是，参加基础口译培训的学员应具有基本的英语知识和应用能力，即相当于重点中学高中毕业生或大学一年级学生的英语水平。经过培训，学员的英语应用能力可望达到大学英语四级的要求，而且在英语听、说和口译方面奠定良好的基础。在此基础上经过进一步深造，学生就可以达到英

语中级口译证书所要求具备的能力，即能够独立从事生活翻译、陪同翻译、涉外导游、外贸业务洽谈翻译等工作。

根据考试大纲，"上海英语口译基础能力证书" 考试分为笔试与口试两个部分。笔试部分以听力考试的形式举行；口试包括口语和口译两部分。为此，我们设计并编写了三本口译基础教材，分别是听力、口语和口译，把侧重面放在听、说、译三项技能上。我们知道，长期以来大多数学校的英语教学对这三个方面不够重视，在一定程度上造成了人们所说的"哑巴英语"（基本上不会说英语）和"聋子英语"（听不懂原汁原味的英语）。而这样的弱点若不能克服，要想从事口译工作是根本不可能的。因此，在口译基础培训阶段，重点应该是提高学员的听、说能力，并在此基础上掌握一些口译的基本要领。

考虑到英语教学应该是一个由浅入深、循序渐进的过程，我们在教材中除了编写针对性较强的教学内容外，还根据培训要求增加了类似预备练习的相关项目，以帮助学员和考生获得理想的学习效果。教材内容活泼多样，难度适中。所选用的材料以口语体为主，如对话、讲座等。题材具有时代性，紧扣现代社会与经济发展、贴近人们的日常生活与工作。使教学安排有较强的可操作性，在听和说两方面进行大量的操练和实践。正文之后，各教材还配备了相关背景介绍、英语听力、英语口语以及口译技能讲座，目的在于扩大学员的知识面，提高英语应用能力。

《基础听力教程》、《基础口语教程》和《基础口译教程》作为一套综合性教材，所涵盖的三项技能培训是相辅相成的，既有统一的要求，又有各自的重点。在教学安排上，这三个方面的训练应该齐头并进。同时，口译基础教材又是与英语中、高级口译教材配套的系列教材，在诸多方面是和中、高两级相衔接的。通过基础阶段培训后，学员能比较容易地适应中、高级口译教材的教学要求，为以后进一步接受口译培训打下扎实的基础。

本套教材自2004年初版以来,已经过多次的重印。《上海英语口译基础能力证书》考试开考近十年来,每年两次的英语口译基础能力考试、该考试同全国自学考试英语专业搭建的学习“立交桥”以及社会培训机构所展开的相应的培训,不仅培养了成千上万名已经掌握口译基础能力的外语学习者,同时也验证了本套作为国内首套针对外语学员口译基础能力的培训所编写的教材其合理性和科学性。

现在经过修订后推出的第二版《基础听力教程》、《基础口语教程》和《基础口译教程》教材,既保留了原教材在过去十年来的教学和培训中所呈现的亮点和基本特征,同时,又对其内容进行了相当篇幅的补充或改编,以进一步体现出本套教材的时代性、实践性和科学性,以更进一步地适应国内口译培训的教学或外语爱好者的自学需要。当然,限于我们的学识,本套综合性教材(第二版)还是可能会有不尽如人意之处,甚至存在各种差错。再次,我们恳请专家学者、使用教材的教师和学员提出宝贵意见,以便编写者及时修正。

主　编　齐伟钧　孙万彪

编者的话

“上海英语口译基础能力证书”是上海英语口译证书培训和考试的配套项目之一。获得该证书要求具有较好的口语水平和基础口译知识与技能,并能为进一步深造及提高能力奠定基础。

英语听力是英语教学中五项基本技能之一。提高英语听力不仅有助于其他基本技能的发展,同时也能培养学习者的英语交际能力。根据《上海英语口译基础能力证书考试大纲》要求编写的《基础听力教程》是上海英语口译基础能力证书考试培训的教材之一,它为希望获得该证书的考生备考提供了合适的听力练习和模拟试题,目的是使参加培训的考生和其他英语学习者通过使用本教程,在相对较短的时间内,在原有基础上进一步提高英语听力,达到高等学校英语专业基础阶段的水平。

本教程编写过程中选用较新的原文资料,注重语言材料的真实度和内容的多样性。考虑到该教程的培训目的,一部分语言材料涉及了经贸、金融、政治等内容。

该教程可供各培训点使用,也可供具有相应水平和希望提高听力水平的英语学习者使用。

由于编写者水平有限,难免有不当之处,恳请使用本教程的教师学生、专家学者不吝指正。

编　者

使用说明

《基础听力教程》是按照《上海英语口译基础能力证书考试大纲》听力部分的要求编写的，目的是使学生通过培训能基本达到参加英语口译基础能力证书考试的听力水平。

本教程共15单元，以每周一次(3课时)计，可供使用15-16周。

每单元由四个部分构成：开头列出本单元的听力训练重点和要求学习者掌握的听力技能；然后是两大部分(SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES 和 SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST)；最后是口(听)译系列讲座。其中 SECTION ONE 是听力综合练习，练习形式活泼多样，有填空(表)、回答问题和听译句子等。对于练习前列出的一部分词汇，可以在听录音前由学生预习或由教师略做讲解。SECTION TWO 是基础口译考试的模拟试题，其题型和要求与《考试大纲》的规定一致，难度大致相当，分成 Part A (Spot Dictation)、Part B (Listening Comprehension) 和 Part C (Listening and Translation)。对于上述所有的练习，教师一般不应提倡预习，在课堂上录音播放一遍后即可要求学生完成。当然，教师一定要"因材施教"，根据学生的实际水平和录音材料的难易程度决定教学进度，可适当重放录音。

需强调的是练习中的"听译"部分，它包括单句听译和段落听译。相对于国内其他英语听力测试，听译是一种新题型，它的目的是测试学生的听力理解、短时记忆及翻译能力，一般考生对此颇感头痛。教师在这个部分可适当放慢教学速度，结合听译技巧，帮助学生熟悉这个部分，并逐步提高听译能力。

为便于教学和学生自学，本教程在练习后附有 Keys (参考答案)和 Tapescript (录音文字)。

CONTENTS

UNIT 1

NUMBERS & DATES

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能：

1. 英语数词一至十、两位数乃至三位数的念法与对应翻译。
2. 秒、分、时、日、星期、年、年代、世纪等时间上的概念及其在英语中的念法与对应翻译。
3. 英语中简单的数字计算和时间推算。
4. 听力考试中常见的数词和时间用语举例如下：

   first（第一）
   second（第二）
   last（最后；最近）
   dozen（一打；十二个）
   hundred（百；一百）
   half（一半）
   one-third（三分之一）
   twice（两倍；两次）
   zero, one, two, three（零、一、二、三）
   four hundred thousand（400,000 或 40 万）
   two point three million（2,300,000 或 230 万）
   five fifteen/a quarter past five（5 点 15 分）
   Monday（星期一）
   May 2（5 月 2 日）读作：May the second
   2 May（5 月 2 日）读作：the second of May
   a week from tomorrow（八天以后）
   the day before yesterday（前天）
   1986 读作：nineteen eighty-six 或 nineteen hundred eighty-six
   2,000 读作：two thousand
   in the thirties（30 年代）
   in one's thirties（30 至 40 岁之间）
   century（世纪）

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

exposure	reservation	toll
laser	Hi-Fi	bread-making machine
bank statement	currently	fund
enrollment	javelin	multiply
subtract		

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ____________________
2. ____________________
3. ____________________
4. ____________________
5. ____________________

II LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) The man has been waiting for the train for ________. The train he expects to take is the ________ one to Baker Street. When he is told he has made a ________, he is surprised and refers to his timetable. But the lady tells him that it was changed at ________ April and today is ________ May. The train now leaves at ________.

2) Sandy buys a ________ bottle of ________, which costs ________, a ________ tube of toothpaste, which costs ________, and a film of ________ exposures for his camera, on which he spends ________. He gives the assistant ________ and gets a change of ________.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and fill in the blanks with

proper figures, dates or time.

1) Dr. Brian received his B. A. in Management at Yale University on ________, 1964.

2) I should be at the meeting at ________, but I got stuck in the traffic jam.

3) Her monthly expense is about ________ not including the rent.

4) The results of the two subtractions are ________ & ________.

5) The mileage between Los Angeles and Chicago is ________.

6) Mike's telephone number is copied here, ________.

7) Moscow has a population of ________.

8) There are as many as ________ bicycles in Beijing.

9) The taxi fare from the square to the airport is ________.

10) Do you believe ________ characters can be written on this piece of paper?

11) The ________ bus is more expensive but much faster.

12) For reservation or more information, call your travel agent, or call the toll-free number: ________.

13) Laser light can burn holes in a steel plate ________ mm thick at a distance of several feet.

14) Asia occupies ________ of the world's land.

15) The tuition is ________ per term and MBA students attend four terms.

16) China's population at that time was ________.

17) It is currently ranked ________ among private universities awarded federal funds for research.

18) Now as the second largest university in the country, it has an enrollment of about ________.

19) He won the men's javelin competition. He threw it ________ metres.

20) Children need to spend at least ________ hours a week reading books, magazines or newspapers.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

☐ 1) It is a morning weather forecast.

☐ 2) There will be a rise in the temperature tomorrow.

☐ 3) The broadcaster is reminding the listeners of the snow in June last year.

4. **Directions:** Complete the following chart according to the conversation.

	Price	Money to be saved
Hi-Fi		
Bread-making machine		
Money they thought they had		
Money they actually have		

5. **Directions:** Listen to the mini-talk carefully and note down the seven steps of the trick.

1) ....

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

6) ....

7) ....

6. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

6) ....

7) ....

8) ....

9) ....

10) ....

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (1)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

China's unmanned spacecraft Shenzhou-8 ________________ (1) perform China's first space docking with Tiangong-1, or Heavenly Palace-1, a space lab that was ________________ (2) in September, Xinhua news agency reported. Commander-in-chief of China's manned space program Chang Wanquan ________________ (3) early Tuesday that the launch of Shenzhou-8 unmanned spacecraft ________________ (4). The spacecraft was successfully sent into the designated orbit after the blastoff at ________________ (5) at the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in northwestern ________________ (6), carried by an upgraded Long March-2F rocket. It is ________________ (7) to rendezvous with the Tiangong-1, or "Heavenly Palace-1" that was put into space on ________________ (8) for the country's first space docking. The docking, ________________ (9), will pave the way for China to operate a permanent space station ________________ (10), and make the nation the world's third to do so. The docking will happen within two days after the launch of the Shenzhou-8

at a height of ________________ (11) above Earth's surface. The spacecraft will return to Earth after two docking ________________ (12).

China's space projects have ________________ (13) of high-intensity development and launching, an aerospace ________________ (14) in Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center said on Sunday. While preparation work for the launch of Shenzhou-8 is in ________________ (15), testing on another satellite is going on at the assembly and ________________ (16), ________________ (17) kilometers away from the launch pad. China launched ________________ (18) rockets to send 20 satellites into space in 2010, comparable numbers to the United States and Russia, historically the world's ________________ (19) prolific launchers of spacecraft, according to Yuan Jiajun, deputy ________________ (20) of China Aerospace and Technology Corp.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. Flight 211 was delayed due to the heavy fog.
   B. Flight 211 was under repair at that time.
   C. Flight 211 was cancelled because of the weather.
   D. Two hundred and eleven passengers called about the flight.

2) A. I have never been moved.
   B. I was more moved than ever before.
   C. I don't like movements.
   D. I was not moved at all.

3) A. I wanted John to continue his hobby.
   B. John was discouraged from taking up fishing as a hobby.
   C. John is always willing to teach me how to go fishing.
   D. John has a lot of courage to take up fishing.

4) A. Very few people know George.
B. Almost everybody knows George.
C. George knows very little about the army.
D. George knows almost everybody in the army.

5) A. Diana didn't think that was a difficult problem.
B. Diana is unusually good at math.
C. Diana thought it was a hard problem for me.
D. No one thought that was a hard problem to solve.

6) A. You should rent an apartment at the end of this month.
B. You are supposed to pay the rent at the end of every month.
C. You have to come and collect the rent on the last day of each month.
D. The first thing you need to do each month is to rent an apartment.

7) A. He goes to the plays every two weeks.
B. He plays football every two weeks.
C. He enjoys going to the plays.
D. He's too weak to play football everyday.

8) A. Mandy has been to ten shops.
B. Mandy isn't at all shy.
C. Mandy has a short friend.
D. Mandy is unusually short.

9) A. The sweaters are $7.50 each and come in five colors.
B. The sweaters are available in orange, red, green, blue and black for $7.50.
C. The sweaters are $1.50 each.
D. The sweaters are $7.50 each and there is a 5 percent discount available.

10) A. Jenny's brother has three tickets.
B. Jenny still has three tickets.
C. Jenny's brother has only one ticket.
D. Jenny has only one ticket now.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. She finished her reading two weeks ago.
B. She finished her reading quickly.
C. She will write an English novel in two weeks.
D. She couldn't finish her reading in less than a month.

12) A. It gets on your nerves if you buy five of them.
B. It's a very good bargain.
C. It's too expensive.
D. If you buy five, the price is lower.

13) A. She wants to know when the man will be free.
B. She will be busy every day this week.
C. She will be able to go some time later.
D. She doesn't want to go to the theater with the man at all.

14) A. The airplane has already left.
B. The plane is overdue.
C. They should take the 9:45 flight.
D. The plane has arrived early at 3:39.

15) A. Vacation plans.
B. School hours.
C. A part-time job.
D. Weekend plans.

16) A. She doesn't know its hours.
B. She thinks it closes at 6.
C. It's open all night on weekdays.
D. It isn't open on weekends.

17) A. Three dollars.

B. Fifteen dollars.
C. Half the price.
D. One third the price.

18) A. Reporters.
B. Students.
C. Typists.
D. Librarians.

19) A. What to order.
B. How to kill mice.
C. Computer.
D. War.

20) A. 55.
B. 68.
C. 75.
D. 90.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ....

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ....

....

....

2) ....

....

....

3) ....

....

....

美国音与英国音在辅音和元音方面的主要区别特征

I 辅音方面的主要区别特征

美国英语和英国英语在发音、用词等方面有不少值得注意的不同点，在听力与口译考试中，熟悉英国英语和美国英语语音，注意二者之间的区别，特别是美国音的主要特点，将有助于更好地理解所听的内容。

1. 字母 r 的发音：这是美国音中比较明显的一个特征。在美国英语，即 General American（简称 GA）中，r 这个字母无论出现在什么位置，不论在词首或词尾，辅音前或元音前，都念为卷舌音，注音时用 / r /或/ ʳ /来表示。试与英国英语，即 General British（简称 GB）作一比较：

	GA	GB
hard	/ hɑːrd /	/ hɑːd /
rare	/ rɛəʳ/	/ reə /
car	/ kɑːʳ/	/ kɑː /
recorder	/ rɪˈkɔːrdəʳ/	/ rɪˈkɔːdə /

2. 辅音 / t / 的发音：在 GA 中，凡是出现在两个元音之间的吐气清塞音 / t /，一般都快速地念为近乎不吐气的浊塞音 / d /。例如：
   better / ˈbɛdəʳ/
   city / ˈsɪdɪ /
   pretty / ˈprɪdɪ /
   water / ˈwɔːdəʳ/
   writing / ˈraɪdɪŋ /（试比较：riding）

3. 字母组合 wh 的发音：在 GA 中，wh 这个字母组合通常念为 / hw /。例如：
   which / hwɪtʃ /　　when / hwen /
   why / hwaɪ /　　whisper / ˈhwɪspəʳ/

II 元音方面的主要区别特征

1. 字母 a 的发音：当字母 a 出现在-ss, -st, -th, -ff, -eg, -nce 等前面时，GA 念为/æ /，GB 则念为 / ɑː /，试比较：

	GA	GB
ask	/ æsk /	/ ɑːsk /
can't	/ kænt /	/ kɑːnt /
half	/ hæf /	/ hɑːf /
path	/ pæθ /	/ pɑːθ /
last	/ læst /	/ lɑːst /
dance	/ dæns /	/ dɑːns /

2. 字母 o 的发音：字母 o 在单词念"短音"时，GA 念为 / ɑː /，GB 则念为 / ɒ /，试比较：

	GA	GB
got	/ gɑːt /	/ gɒt /
box	/ bɑːks /	/ bɒks /
hot	/ hɑːt /	/ hɒt /
job	/ dʒɑːb /	/ dʒɒb /
doctor	/ ˈdɑːktəʳ/	/ ˈdɒktə /
pocket	/ ˈpɑːkɪt /	/ ˈpɒkɪt /

3. 字母 u 或 ew 的发音：上述字母出现在字母 t, d, n, l 后面时，GA 往往会念为 / uː /，而 GB 则念为 / juː /，试比较：

	GA	GB
due	/ duː /	/ djuː /
new	/ nuː /	/ njuː /
produce	/ prəˈduːs /	/ prəˈdjuːs /
Tuesday	/ ˈtuːzdɪ /	/ ˈtjuːzdɪ /
attitude	/ ˈætəˌtuːd /	/ ˈætɪtjuːd /
student	/ ˈstuːdənt /	/ ˈstjuːdənt /

4. 在美国音（GA）中，元音/ e /发得较宽，相当于 / ɛ /，例如：
get / gɛt /
set / sɛt /

UNIT 2

CITIES

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能：

1. 系动词 be 的一般现在时态，如：is, are 等。
2. 形容词的比较级和最高级，如：hotter, hottest; colder, coldest; drier, driest; wetter, wettest; larger, largest; smaller, smallest 等。
3. 关于天气与气候的专门用语，如：temperature, average, Celsius, centigrade, rainfall, annual, millimeter (mm) 等。
4. 世界各大城市的名称和美国州名，如：New York, London, Paris, Illinois, Florida, New Jersey 等。
5. 英语口语里的常用动词及其用法。在听力或口译考试中，应该注意句子中动词和短语动词的用法，如：及物动词和不及物动词；带 to 或不带 to 的动词不定式；动词的-ing 形式等等。力求通过语法结构、句型或上下文的关系来正确理解所听到的动词的含义。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

Celsius	average	millimeter
annual	aspect	violent
racial	conflict	poverty
resident	mobile	swing
straighten	respectable	

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

III LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and passages and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Shanghai is in China. The population is over ________ million. The winters are ________ and ________. In January, the ________ month, the average temperature is ________ degrees Celsius. In July, the ________ month, the average temperature can be as high as ________ degrees Celsius. The annual rainfall is ________.

2) Madrid in Spain is larger than Washington in USA. The population of Madrid is nearly ________ million and the population of Washington is only ________ million. Madrid gets ________ than Washington. In Madrid in the hottest month, the average temperature is ________ degrees Celsius and in Washington it is ________ degrees Celsius. But Washington gets more rain than Madrid. The annual rainfall in Washington is ________ millimeters and the annual rainfall in Madrid is ________ millimeters.

3) Big cities today are ________ with very serious problems. Transport is a ________ difficulty; some planners believe in ________ transport system; others believe in making it ________ for citizens to move about in ________ cars. There are several ways of setting up a ________ transport system. Sometimes it is built ________ the ground, sometimes it is on the ________, and sometimes it is even ________ ground level, as in parts of New York and Tokyo, for example. In most cases, of course, it is a ________ of some or all of these elements.

4) The decline of the city centres has also been a problem in the ________ years. The ________ of many cities have become poorer and poorer,

with more and more ________ and violence, while the people who can ________ to have moved out to the suburbs. This is the ________ of the situation 100 years ago, when ________ people lived in the centre, and the ________ lived on the outskirts of the city.

5) Other problems also ________, as factories and cars pollute the air and ________ conditions cause ________ to accumulate in the streets. In order to solve these problems, some planners believe we should limit the ________ of our cities, perhaps by ________ population, or perhaps by offering ________ jobs in the provinces. Others believe that cities cannot be limited in ________ and that the problems must be solved in ________ ways — by creating green areas, building decent houses for everybody, ________ factory pollution, and so on.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

☐ 1) Like other cities in the world, American cities show the values of the American culture.

☐ 2) City life has both the bright and dark sides, and American cities are no exception.

☐ 3) City residents moved out of the city to buy their homes on the outskirts after World War II.

☐ 4) In the mid-nineteenth century, the American "dream" was to own a house near a city.

☐ 5) The new generation, like their parents, don't want to live in the cities.

☐ 6) One reason that some people prefer to live in the city is that they are afraid of the fuel shortage.

☐ 7) Professionals, single or married with children, always enjoy the opportunities the city offers.

☐ 8) The wealthier, more mobile class is moving into the suburbs.

☐ 9) All city residents agree that city life has a bright new future.

☐ 10) Several years ago some were sure that the American cities would be alive again.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) Why was it hard to find men to do other work during the war?
2) What kind of gardener did the headmaster find?
3) Why was the headmaster so worried?
4) What did he tell the gardener to do then?
5) Why did the headmaster go to see the gardener's wife?
6) How did she explain to the headmaster?

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) --
2) --
3) --
4) --
5) --
6) --
7) --
8) --
9) --
10) --

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (2)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Kids who live in the city are ________________ (1) walk or bike to school, compared with children in rural areas, a new study finds. That active commute helps youngsters boost their daily physical activity and may help

improve ______________ (2).

The study followed more than 7,600 Canadian schoolchildren ______________ (3) 6 to 16 who participated in the 1996 Canadian National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, finding that those who ______________ (4) settings were 3.7 times more likely than rural kids to walk or bike to school instead of commuting by car, bus or ______________ (5) transportation. That may be because city kids tend to ______________ (6) school than those in rural communities, the researchers said.

The authors, from the University of Montreal, also found that children from low-income families and those who were living with a ______________ (7) or with an older sibling were more likely to walk or bike to school than to use ______________ (8) modes of transportation, perhaps in part because ______________ (9) access to a car or because they were less likely to attend private schools located outside their ______________ (10).

The study also found that active commuting ______________ (11) after age 6, peaking at around age 10. About 24% of kids walked or biked to school at age 6, while ______________ (12) of 10-year-olds did so. But by preteen and teenage years, that rate fell to 15%. That may be because older kids switch to schools that are farther ______________ (13) for middle and high school, making walking or biking impractical.

The research suggests that making an active school commute ______________ (14) and accessible for kids may help them ______________ (15) and could provide an affordable and easy way to improve their overall health. Interventions that may ______________ (16) those that target neighborhood safety, improve neighborhood walkability features (like crosswalks and sidewalks), ______________ (17) programs that encourage children to ______________ (18) together or fund more schools in more neighborhoods.

As child obesity continues to balloon, augmenting kids' __________ (19) is becoming increasingly important. That's true in all neighborhoods, but especially so in inner cities and other low-income areas, which typically have poor food environments — with more convenience stores offering fatty, sugary snacks and fewer grocery stores stocked with whole fruits, vegetables and meats — that ______________ (20) unhealthy eating and weight gain.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. Tom found two different apartments.
   B. Tom is paying $300 per month.
   C. Tom has already paid two months' rent.
   D. Tom is paying $75 for the apartment per month.

2) A. The exhibit should be open on Saturday.
   B. The exhibit is scheduled to open on Thursday.
   C. The exhibit is opening today.
   D. The exhibit will open tomorrow.

3) A. I worked for an hour and a half last night.
   B. I studied for all but two hours last night.
   C. I walked for three hours last night.
   D. I spent an hour and a half each on writing and vocabulary.

4) A. We met only five days ago.
   B. We've been friends for a long time.
   C. We met a long time ago.
   D. We haven't seen each other for a long time.

5) A. After a week, nobody came to Doctor Johnson's lecture.
   B. Fourteen dropped out after the first week.
   C. Fourteen continued the second week.
   D. Twenty-six continued after the first week.

6) A. The books had not been sold until last June.
   B. The books have been for sale for some time.
   C. They went to the market to buy some books.
   D. They have marked down these books since last June.

7) A. Annie doesn't have much talent for architecture.
B. Annie is writing a book on architecture.
C. Annie earns more money in writing novels.
D. Annie knows more about architecture.

8) A. We knew your address, so we called you.
B. We didn't know you were at home, so we didn't visit you.
C. We didn't want to disturb you, although we had your address.
D. We didn't have your address, so we didn't visit you.

9) A. Cindy told the police about the burglary.
B. Cindy telephoned to say that her house had the roof broken.
C. The police told Cindy that they had caught the one who had broken into her house.
D. The police was called in to check the security system of Cindy's house.

10) A. Thirty guests came.
B. Sixty guests came.
C. Sixty guests didn't receive their invitation cards.
D. More guests came than were expected.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. The woman should check the map.
B. The woman should ask the person by the door.
C. The woman should get off immediately.
D. He will tell the woman when to get off.

12) A. He promises to fix the iPhone for free.
B. He can't find the receipt.
C. It's impossible for the shop to fix the iPhone free of charge.

D. He doesn't think that the iPhone is worth repairing.

13) A. At a theatre.
B. In a hospital.
C. At a restaurant.
D. On a train.

14) A. 6:25.
B. 6:35.
C. 6:45.
D. 7:00.

15) A. At a restaurant.
B. In Robinson Street.
C. At a supermarket.
D. At a court.

16) A. San Francisco.
B. Vancouver.
C. The States.
D. Sydney.

17) A. Husband and wife.
B. Doctor and patient.
C. Manager and clerk.
D. Waitress and customer.

18) A. Vegetable salad.
B. Steak.
C. Fried chicken.
D. Steak and salad.

19) A. He asks for a copy of the menu.
B. He wants to copy something instead of eating.
C. He only orders some coffee.
D. He orders the same food as the woman.

20) A. The white shirt.
B. The black shirt.
C. Something else.
D. The blue shirt.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ______________________________

2) ______________________________

3) ______________________________

4) ______________________________

5) ______________________________

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ______________________________

____

____

2) ______________________________

____

____

3) ______________________________

____

____

美国音与英国音在单词重音及其他方面的主要区别特征

1. 单词重音：在美国音和英国音中，有些单词的重音是不相同的。试比较：

	GA	GB
address	/ ˈædres /	/ əˈdres /
adult	/ əˈdʌlt /	/ ˈædʌlt /
militarily	/ ˌmɪlɪˈterɪlɪ /	/ ˈmɪlɪtərɪlɪ /
laboratory	/ ˈlæbərəˌtɔːrɪ /	/ ləˈbɒrətrɪ /
necessarily	/ ˌnesəˈserɪlɪ /	/ ˈnesəsərɪlɪ /
advertisement	/ ˌædvəʳˈtaɪzmənt /	/ ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt /

2. 元音的强弱：在美国音中，非重读音节的元音往往并不弱化或消失。同时，在有些以-ary，-ory，-ery，-ize，-ate 结尾的多音节单词中，除了词首的强重音外，后面还有次重音。例如：

	GA	GB
obey	/ oʊˈbeɪ /	/ əˈbeɪ /
vacation	/ veɪˈkeɪʃn /	/ vəˈkeɪʃn /
dormitory	/ ˈdɔːrmətərɪ /	/ ˈdɔːmɪtrɪ /
dictionary	/ ˈdɪkəʃəˌnɛrɪ /	/ ˈdɪkʃənərɪ /
secretary	/ ˈsɛkrəˌtɛrɪ /	/ ˈsekrətrɪ /

3. 除上述规律外，有些单词 GA 和 GB 发音不一样，须逐个记忆。现举例如下：

	GA	GB
clerk	/ klɜːrk /	/ klɑːk /
either	/ ˈiːðəʳ/	/ ˈaɪðə /
neither	/ ˈniːðəʳ/	/ ˈnaɪðə /
missile	/ ˈmɪsəl /	/ ˈmɪsaɪl /
schedule	/ ˈskɛdʒuːl /	/ ˈʃedjuːl /
textile	/ ˈtɛkstɪl /	/ ˈtekstaɪl /
tomato	/ təˈmeɪtoʊ /	/ təˈmɑːtəʊ /

leisure	/ ˈliːʒə^{r}/	/ ˈleʒə /
hurry	/ ˈhɜːrɪ /	/ ˈhʌrɪ /
epoch	/ ˈɛpək /	/ ˈiːpɒk /
quinine	/ ˈkwaɪnaɪn /	/ kwɪˈniːn /

UNIT 3

ANIMALS

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能:

1. 动词的一般现在时态,如:has, is, eats, lives 等。
2. 常见动物的名称,如:monkey, lion, seal, elephant, bear, giraffe, camel, squirrel, rabbit, kangaroo, giant panda, hippopotami, tiger, wolf, zebra 等。
3. 动物的身体部位,如:head, neck, ears, legs, tail, eyes, coat, skin, hump, foot, pouch 等。
4. 地理及地域,如:forest areas, deserts, plains, mountains, rivers, lakes, Africa, Asia, Australia, China 等。
5. 疑问代词和关系代词在英语中的用法。
6. 表示事情发生先后顺序等内在联系的介词、连系词或其他短语的释义。辨清听力句子和对话中所谈事情发生的先后顺序。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

humps	sunbathe	furry
pouch	ape	flourish
breed	courtship	species
extinction	adaptation	polar bear
undetected	butterfly	chameleon
disguise	wasp	sting
porcupine	quill	skunk
parrot	mimic	gang
victim	yell	rooster
boar		

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

II LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following passages and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

   1) This animal has a ________, ________ neck, ________ legs and a ________, ________ coat. It can go without ________ or ________ for several days and it lives in ________ and plains in ________ and ________. It is a ________.

   2) This animal has ________, ________ legs, a ________ neck and a ________ head. During the day it usually stays in the ________, resting and sunbathing. It eats ________ and sometimes it eats ________. It is a ________.

   3) This animal has ________, ________ legs, a ________, ________ neck and a very ________ tail. Its eyes are ________ and its face resembles that of a ________. It has a thick, furry, ________ coat. In the wild, it eats only ________. It lives in the forest areas of west central ________. It is a ________.

   4) This animal has ________ ears, ________, ________ back legs and a long strong tail. The female animal has a ________ pouch on its stomach for carrying its young. It has a thick, ________ or ________ coat. It moves by ________. It eats dry ________ and lives in the dry grass plains in ________. It is a ________.

   5) Man can ________, learn and speak because he has a big ________. In

the past, scientists thought that men are different from animals because they can ________ and learn. They now know that animals — dogs, rats, even ________, can learn, too. So they begin to see that men are different from animals because they can speak. Animals only make ________ when they are frightened, or ________ or unhappy. Apes can understand some things more ________ than humans; one or two have even learned ________ words. But they are still different from us. They cannot ________ words and ________ sentences. They cannot ________________ us because they have ________ language. They can never think about the past or the future. Language is a ________ thing. Man has been able to ________ a modern world because he has language. Every child can speak his ________ language very well when he is ________ — but no animal learns to speak. How do children learn? What ________ when we speak? Scientists do not ________ know.

6) Most animals are now kept in ________ because it has been discovered that, like people, they are happier in the ________ of their fellows. It has been ________ also that keeping them happy enough to flourish is a difficult ________. Zoo directors and keepers have countless stories to tell about the ________. Some animals will not breed without a ________ diet; others must feel far from ________ presence, and others need large spaces for their courtship ________. Some males insist on ________ to win their mate. With most animals, however, the breeding programs, which are the ________ concern of the zoos, work well enough to save some species from ________ extinction.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 4 are based on the following passage:

☐ 1) Change of colors is the most important feature of adaptation.

☐ 2) Chameleons and many butterflies can change colors to disguise themselves on trees.

☐ 3) What makes porcupines unique is that they send off a special smell.

☐ 4) Giving out a loud noise is not mentioned as a protective device in this talk.

Statements 5 to 8 are based on the following passage:

☐ 5) Betty helped the police in knowing the robbers' names.

☐ 6) The parrot had been able to say 26 words before the robbery.

☐ 7) Ronnie and Robert were the detectives' two top suspects.

☐ 8) Only Betty was at home when her house was robbed.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) What is a calendar?

2) How are the 12-year cycles named? And in which order?

3) According to the 12-year cycles, which year is this year?

4) When and why did people turn to the calendar in ancient times?

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

6) ....

7) ....

8) ....

9) ....

10) ....

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Animals are natural resources that people ________ (1) all through our history. Animals have been killed for their fur and feathers for food, ________ (2), and simply because they were ________ (3).

Thousands of kinds of animals ________ (4) from the earth forever. Hundreds more are on the danger list today. About 170 kinds in the United States alone are considered in danger. Why should people ________ (5)? Because we need animals, and because ________ (6) they are gone, there will never be any more. Animals are more than ________ (7) or interesting. They are more than just a source of food. Every animal has its place ________ (8) of nature.

Destroying one kind of animal ________ (9) many problems. For example, when farmers killed large numbers of hawks, the farmers' ________ (10) of corn and grain were destroyed by rats and mice. Hawks eat rats and mice. With no hawks to keep down ________ (11), the rats and mice multiplied quickly.

Luckily, some people are working to help ________ (12) the animals. Some groups ________ (13) to let people know about the problem. And they try to get the ________ (14) to pass laws protecting animals ________ (15). Quite a few countries have passed laws. These laws forbid the killing of any animal or plant on the danger list. Slowly, the number of some animals in danger ________ (16).

Animals are our friends. We should set up nature reserves to ________ (17) their advocacy. We should all act together for the world that is still an animal Earth. We should not destroy ________ (18) of the animals. We should not catch and kill wild-animals for our greedy ________ (19). Governments should help to protect animals, birds, plants and insects in their ________ (20).

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. You'd better use a pen.
   B. The machine can read pencil drawings.
   C. Nothing other than a B2 pencil will work.
   D. It makes no difference whether you use a pen or a pencil.

2) A. The same man wants 12 dollars.
   B. The group will meet at 12 o'clock.
   C. There will be 12 meetings.
   D. 12 people will attend the seminar.

3) A. Two schoolboys entered the hall.
   B. There were two schoolboys in the hall.
   C. The schoolboys entered the hall in pairs.
   D. The schoolboys should go into those two halls.

4) A. In 1 more month, the project will start.
   B. Everything will be finished in 1 month.
   C. It has taken 4 weeks to complete the first stage.
   D. Funds are available in 4 weeks.

5) A. I tried to buy something there on Saturday, but it was too late.
   B. Stores are open late every other day.
   C. Every Saturday and Sunday night I went shopping.
   D. That shop opens late twice a week.

6) A. I'm glad we'll have no class next Friday.
   B. I'll like a four-day school week.
   C. I'll miss only five days of class next semester.
   D. I think it a pity to have a four-day school week.

7) A. Ben dislikes the clothes he has.
   B. Ben hates to take showers.
   C. Ben doesn't like doing his laundry.
   D. Ben only dislikes ironing his clothes.

8) A. I could change to another topic if I wanted to.
   B. I don't want to write my essay with this topic.
   C. I'm going home to change my clothes.
   D. I'm so satisfied with the essay that I don't want to change a single word.

9) A. It's not easy to picture that.
   B. That's a difficult painting.
   C. It's a hard math problem.
   D. That's a very difficult magic trick.

10) A. You'll probably finish it on time so that you can help Cathy.
    B. It is impossible for Cathy to help you.
    C. Cathy helped you, so you could finish it on time.
    D. Cathy could have been a great help to you.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. $4.5.
    B. $6.5.
    C. $15.
    D. $30.

12) A. Purple.
    B. Black.
    C. Pink.
    D. Scarlet.

13) A. Playwrights.
B. Journalists.
C. Students.
D. Professors.

14) A. She doesn't need a new loaf of bread yet.
B. She is going to the store with him.
C. She'd like to have two loaves at one time.
D. She'd like him to buy some bread for her now.

15) A. Change his mind.
B. Study until midnight.
C. Get up early in the morning.
D. Go to bed early.

16) A. He danced a lot last Saturday.
B. He felt too nervous to dance.
C. He likes to go to parties a lot.
D. He was content with the party though he didn't dance a lot.

17) A. She will type it next week.
B. She would rather work on it than do nothing.
C. It took her an entire week to type it.
D. She is still working on it.

18) A. She saw the exhibition a few years ago.
B. She was the least interested in Egyptian arts.
C. She wanted to exhibit her crafts.
D. She's sorry to miss the exhibits.

19) A. He has arranged to take the exam next year.
B. He is pleased, since the woman offered him a job.
C. He has reason to be happy, despite the exam.
D. He actually did very well on the exam.

20) A. He has barely started his meal.
B. There are a lot of empty seats around.
C. He has eaten up all his food in five minutes.
D. He was glad that the woman asked.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ______________________________

2) ______________________________

3) ______________________________

4) ______________________________

5) ______________________________

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ______________________________

____

____

2) ______________________________

____

____

3) ______________________________

____

____

英语语音中的不完全爆破、同化及省音现象

1. 不完全爆破：在英语单词、短语或句子里如果爆破音(例如：/ p /, / b /, / t /, / d /, / k /, / g /)后面跟着另一个爆破音或破擦音时，前一个音只做出准备发此音的姿势，短暂停顿后，随即发出后一个音，例如：

actor	/ ˈæktəʳ/	picture	/ ˈpɪktʃəʳ/
bookcase	/ ˈbʊkkeɪs /	bedtime	/ ˈbɛdtaɪm /
that joke	/ ðæt dʒəʊk /	Good-bye	/ ˌgʊdˈbaɪ /

试比较：

a big country	a bigger country
a hot day	a hotter day

2. 同化：指一个音受到邻音的影响，变为与邻音相似的音。同化现象在英语口语中相当普遍，特别是在比较快速和比较随便的口语或会话中尤为如此。例如：句子 What did you say? 的发音可以是 / hwɒdɪdʒuːseɪ /，而不是孤立和静止状态下的/ hwɒt dɪd juː seɪ /。在一般情况下，说话者为了连续发音上的方便，或简化发音动作，或调整发音部位，或合二为一，产生语音上的同化现象。在英语口语中，不乏比较典型而实用的单词或词组。例如：

news / nuːz /	newspaper/ ˈnuːspeɪpəʳ/
goose / guːs /	gooseberry / ˈgʊzbɛrɪ /
that / ðæt /	that girl / ðæk gəʳl /
ten / tɛn /	ten men / tɛn mɛn /
last / læst /	last year / læs tʃɪəʳ/
grade / greɪd /	graduation / ˌgrædʒʊˈeɪʃən /
use / juːz /	used to / juːs tə /
have / hæv /	have to / hæf tə /
does / dʌz /	Does she! / ˈdʌʒʃɪ /
won't / wəʊnt /	Won't you say? / ˈwəʊntʃʊˈseɪ /

3. 在美国英语口语中的省音现象：省音现象和同化现象一样，是因说话方便而产生的，常出现在快速的口语里。

   1）元音的省略，主要是指混元音 / ə /，例如：

certainly / ˈsəʳtnlɪ /
garden / ˈgɑːʳdn /
listen / ˈlɪsn /
mountain / ˈmaʊntn /
thousand / ˈθaʊznd /

2）辅音的省略，多指辅音/ t /，/ θ /，/ ð /，/ f /。在单词mostly，clothes 和 fifth 中，听起来往往近乎没有。

3）在快速口语中，助动词或主要动词由于其缩略形式或上下文关系而引起省音。例如：

（1） He can't do that.
/ hiː ˈkæn ˈduː ˈðæt /

（2） You mustn't lose it.
/ juː ˈmʌsn ˈluːz ɪt /

（3） I can carry it.
/ aɪ kŋ ˈkærɪ ɪt /

（4） Where shall we go?
/ ˈhwɛə ʃ wɪ ˈgəʊ /

UNIT 4

PEOPLE

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能：

1. 系动词 be 和其他动词的一般现在时态和一般过去时态。
2. 情态动词 will, would 等在英语中的用法。
3. 职称与头衔,人名、地名、公司名等专用名词,如：professor, archeologist 等。
4. 描绘人物行为或表示人物动作的动词、形容词等。
5. 英语口语中疑问句的语音语调。
   判断疑问句型可以通过疑问代词(who, what, when, where, how 等)、助动词(do, have 等)、情态动词(can, may 等)、语序(如:倒装语序)、语调(如:升调;降调等)、语气以及上下文来决定。由于在快速口语中大量使用省略句型以及非正式的语体,对学员和考生来说,熟悉疑问句的语音语调、语气以及上下文关系是至关重要的。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

waistcoat	pigeon	Trafalgar Square
Chicago	Detroit	census
Houston	Phoenix	tournament
Switzerland / Swiss	Grand Slam	roller-blading
Wimbledon	the Ladies Doubles / Singles	

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ____________________

2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

II LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following passages and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) He was born in the United States at the ________ of the century. As a young man, he was very ________, and he spent a lot of time hunting and ________. He started working as a ________, but during the First World War he was an ambulance ________ in Italy, where he was badly wounded in ________. Then he went to Spain to ________ in the Spanish Civil War. Before he went to Cuba in ________, he had worked as an army correspondent. In 1954 he was awarded the ________ Prize. He stayed in Cuba until 1959, and then returned to live in the United States. He was married ________ times, and later in his life, he became physically and ________ ill. On July 2, 1961, he committed suicide. He was ________, a well-known American ________.

2) She was born in September ________ in Torquay, England. She was educated by her ________ at home and she also went to school in ________. She married in 1914, just before the beginning of the ________ World War. During the war, she worked in a ________, where she learnt all about drugs and poisons. In ________ her first book, *The Mysterious Affairs and Styles*, was published. It introduced her most famous character, *Hercule Poirot*, the little Belgian ________. She wrote many books, and some of which were made into plays or ________, for example, ________ *on the Orient Express*, published in 1934. In 1927, she divorced her husband and ________ years later she married her ________ husband, who was then an archaeologist. She accompanied him on some of his archaeological expeditions ________ and one or two of her books were ________ on these expeditions. She

died, at the age of ________, in 1976. She was ________, a British ________.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the following announcement and dialogue and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) In the airport, a ________-year-old girl is lost somewhere near Gate ________. Her name is ________ Brown. She is dressed in a ________ pullover, ________ skirt and ________ leather shoes. Her ________ are now in the airport ________ office.

2) Having heard his name called over the ________ address system, John Murphy goes to the information desk. The lady there tells him that they have ________ his ________ baggage. It is now being ________ in Chicago. The problem is that John is ________ to fly to Detroit in ________ hours. The lady checks the flight and finds there's one leaving for Detroit at ________ and arriving at ________, which will be ________ minutes after John's arriving there. And the flight number is ________ United Airline.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

☐ 1) My grandfather wore the watch by hanging it in front of his waistcoat.

☐ 2) He promised to leave me the watch when he came to visit us.

☐ 3) He came to see us one Sunday morning.

☐ 4) He wanted to go to see the pigeons.

☐ 5) My son lost the watch when feeding the pigeons on the square.

Statements 6 to 12 are based on the following passage:

☐ 6) Hingis enjoyed sport at the age of 3.

☐ 7) When she was 5 skiing and tennis had become part of her life.

☐ 8) Hingis' mother taught her at first.

☐ 9) Having been married to a Swiss computer scientist, her mother moved to Switzerland.

☐ 10) Hingis won her first junior Grand Slam event at 12 years of age in 1995.

☐ 11) Hingis became the youngest champion at the singles in 1996.

☐ 12) Other sports Hingis likes are cycling, swimming and horse riding.

4. Directions: Answer the following questions according to what you have heard on the tape.

1) What was the weather like when Mr. Jones woke up?
2) Whom did he see when he looked out of the window?
3) What did the professor look like?
4) What did Mr. Jones think about the professor?
5) What did the children do with the big tree? And why?
6) What did the professor put on the grass?
7) What did the professor do in Mr. Jones's garden?
8) What did the professor do in the end? And what did he look like?

5. Directions: Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....
5) ....
6) ....
7) ....
8) ....
9) ....
10) ....

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Summer-born children are considerably ________________ (1) to attend top universities than pupils with autumn birthdays, according to research ________________ (2). The youngest children lag behind older classmates and struggle to properly catch up throughout compulsory education, it was revealed. Despite being given additional ________________ (3) by parents, those born in August are 20 per cent more likely to take vocational qualifications at college and ________________ (4) less likely to attend a university than those with September ________________ (5). The study — published by the Institute for Fiscal Studies — also lays bare the extent to which a child's date of birth influences their self-perception, ________________ (6) and emotional development and chances of being bullied at school. Ellen Greaves, IFS research economist and the report's ________________ (7), said: "It is clear that the consequences of the month in which you were born extend ________________ (8) educational attainment. We find evidence that, particularly ________________ (9), summer-born children are more likely to report ________________ (10) at school and to have experienced bullying than autumn-born children." ________________ (11) children born in September — at the start of the academic year — to those with birthdays in August to gauge the effect that this had on a range of ________________ (12) relating to ________________ (13) and personal wellbeing. Relative to peers with September birthdays, the study found that children born in August were: likely to ________________ (14) "substantially" lower scores in national achievement ________________ (15) and other measures of cognitive skills; 20 per cent more likely to study for vocational qualifications if ________________ (16) on beyond the age of 16; 20 per cent less likely to attend a Russell Group university aged 19; more likely to ________________ (17) as below average by their teachers in

reading, writing and math at age seven; more likely to exhibit ________________ (18) social and emotional development; more likely to report being unhappy at school and ________________ (19) to report being bullied at the age of seven. The study said gaps in performance ________________ (20) as children grow up.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. I hope I don't get any more of those cards.
   B. I wish I still had the cards.
   C. I hope I can get some new IC cards.
   D. I wish I hadn't used those IC cards.

2) A. She should be ashamed of herself.
   B. How could she do that?
   C. She was probably very embarrassed.
   D. She deserves the embarrassment.

3) A. We'll try our best to make the Mediterranean sun comfortable.
   B. I have nothing to do but walk in the sun.
   C. Walking in the sun does good to our health.
   D. I enjoy walking in the sun.

4) A. Why are there so many people at the cinema?
   B. Have you been to this cinema before?
   C. This movie is really very popular.
   D. I was glad to see you at the cinema.

5) A. Jessica has only been here for a year.
   B. Jessica has been here the longest.
   C. Jessica has been alone for a year.

D. Jessica felt homesick as she has been here for a year.

6) A. Carol should have been home before 5 a.m.
B. We want to arrive at Carol's home by five o'clock.
C. Carol will come back home before 5 a.m. this time.
D. We'll be surprised if Carol is home before five o'clock.

7) A. I'll feel disappointed if you can't come.
B. I thought you would come.
C. Anyway you came.
D. I didn't know what to expect.

8) A. He is probably a part-time student.
B. He never goes to the English class at night.
C. The English course is only available at night.
D. He always goes to school alone.

9) A. Hal was completely innocent.
B. Hal was guilty.
C. Hal wasn't guilty anyway.
D. Hal used to be innocent.

10) A. His apartment is not far from the subway station.
B. The subway station is made up of stones.
C. His apartment is quite far from the subway station.
D. He threw a stone at the subway station.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. 6:00. B. 7:00. C. 7:15. D. 7:30.

12) A. 40 pence. B. 70 pence. C. 1.4 pounds. D. 1.6 pounds.

13) A. Manager and customer. B. Technician and customer.
C. Professor and student. D. Manager and staff.

14) A. Jessica is new in Toronto.
B. Jessica was in a traffic jam just now.
C. Jessica arrived an hour earlier.
D. Jessica didn't know they were waiting for her.

15) A. The woman is just in time.
B. The plane has taken off.
C. He will try to call the plane back now.
D. The flight has been cancelled.

16) A. The man prefers *Kung Fu Panda 2*.
B. The woman doesn't like the film.
C. The woman wants to see *Kung Fu Panda 2*.
D. The man doesn't agree with the woman.

17) A. In a restaurant. B. In a hospital ward.
C. At a bank. D. In a cinema.

18) A. He lives in Burma now.
B. When in Vietnam and China, he practiced English a lot.
C. He was born in California.
D. He grew up in America.

19) A. 300 dollars. B. 330 dollars.
C. 370 dollars. D. 400 dollars.

20) A. A doctor. B. A friend.
C. A plumber. D. An electrician.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ....

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ....

....

....

2) ....

....

....

3) ....

....

....

连读与外加音 / r /

连读是连贯讲话时自然发生的语音现象。谈话者语速一快,同一意群中邻接词的词尾辅音(或元音)便会自然地与后面词的词首元音连在一起。由于语速较快,连读现象往往频频出现。了解并熟悉连读,将有助于提高考生的听力技能。例如:

not at all / ˈnɒtəˌtɔːl /

there is / ˈðɛərɪz /

for ever / fəˈrevə /

brush up / ˈbrʌʃʌp /

after all / ˈæftəˌrɔːl /

thank you / ˈθæŋkjuː /

take it away / ˈteɪkɪtəˌweɪ /

I'll think about it. / aɪlˈθɪŋkəbaʊtɪt /

有时候,为了将两个邻接词连在一起读,讲话者往往在以元音等结尾的词后面加 / r / 音(即使该词在拼写形式上没有词尾 r 字母),以便和后一个词的起首元音连读。例如:

area of literature / ɛərɪərəvˈlɪtəˌreɪtʃə^{r}/

drama and music / ˈdrɑːmərənˈmjuːzɪk /

the idea of it / ðɪaɪˈdɪərəvɪt /

the sofa over there / ðəˈsəʊfərəʊvə^{r}ˈðɛə^{r}/

law and order / ˈlɔːrənˈɔːdə^{r}/

Is papa in? / ˈɪzpəˈpɑːrɪn /

UNIT 5

ENTERTAINMENT

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能：

1. 表示建议或劝告的句型及其用法。
2. 日常生活中的休闲与娱乐活动及其场所，如：golf, bowing, cinema (movie, film), concert hall, pub, museum 等。
3. 有关音乐与艺术的常用单词和词组，如：wall painting, violin and violinist, wind instruments 等。
4. 英语国家主要节日的一些习俗，如：Christmas Eve dinner 等。
5. 表示地点与场所的陈述句和倒装句型。
   在英语中，为了强调地点与场所多半会使用倒装语序，考生应该特别注意句首表示地点的介词或介词词组以及随后作为主语的名词或名词词组。同时，通过关键词和词组对谈话场所(where)和有关谈话人身份(who)做出正确的判断。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

jazz	the Peace Hotel	trumpet	appreciate

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

II LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Lucy and Brian, her husband, are planning for their ________. Lucy suggests their going to pubs. Brian thinks a good pub should have a good ________ and someone with a sense of ________ behind the bar. Apart from that, if the ________ is not good, people might look for ________ place. Lucy prefers ________ pubs to ________ ones, and since they have ________, she'd like to go to a pub with a ________ or ________ room.

2) Jack is inviting Mary to go to the ________ concert with him ________. A jazz ________ from the Peace Hotel is playing. The players are unusual as ________ of them are in their ________ or ________. Old as they are, they are ________ musicians. Mary likes to go and wants to ________ the expenses on ________ and the ticket. Jack appreciates that a lot as his funds are a bit ________. They agree to meet at Mary's dormitory at ________, ________ hours before the concert starts.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the instruction and put letters in the boxes to make words.

No. \ Box	1	2	3	4	5	6
Example	B	R	E	A	D	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

(to be continued)

No. \ Box	1	2	3	4	5	6
Example	B	R	E	A	D	
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

3. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

☐ 1) People who watch a TV movie are thought to be enjoying a form of art.

☐ 2) Teenagers who play records of popular music are not listening to a form of art.

☐ 3) Reading romance or adventure novels is another way of enjoying art.

☐ 4) More people are going to the opera, symphony concerts and serious plays.

☐ 5) More people now keep up with the art exhibitions to enjoy popular art.

☐ 6) The example of popular songs is used to show that those songs are popular among the young.

☐ 7) High art appeals to a large proportion of the population and will not easily disappear.

☐ 8) By the example of rock music the speaker wants to say that it is a form of high art.

4. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) Who stopped the taxi? And where?

2) What was the young man doing?
3) What did the lady ask the driver to do?
4) What did the driver think of the lady?
5) How late was the lady for lunch?
6) Why did she take the taxi?

5. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) --
2) --
3) --
4) --
5) --
6) --
7) --
8) --
9) --
10) --

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (5)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

In 1939 two brothers, Mac and Dick McDonald ________________ (1) a drive-in restaurant in San Bernardino, California. They carefully chose a busy corner for ________________ (2). They had run their own businesses for years, ________________ (3), then a barbecue restaurant, then another drive-in. But in their new operation, ________________ (4) a new,

shortened menu: French fries, hamburgers, and sodas. To this small selection they added one ________________ (5): quick service, no waiters or waitresses, and ________________ (6). Their hamburgers sold for fifteen cents. Cheese was another four cents. Their French fries and hamburgers had a ________________ (7) uniformity, for the brothers had developed a strict routine for the ________________ (8) of their food, and they insisted on their cooks' sticking to their routine. Their new drive-in became incredibly ________________ (9), particularly ________________ (10). People drove up by the hundreds during the busy noontime. The self-service restaurant was so popular that the brothers ________________ (11) ten copies of their restaurant to be opened. They were content with this modest ________________ (12) until they met Ray Kroc.

Kroc was a salesman who met the McDonald brothers in 1954, when he was selling milkshake-mixing machines. He quickly saw ________________ (13) appeal of the brothers' fast-food restaurants and bought the right to franchise ________________ (14) of their restaurants. The agreement struck included the right to duplicate the menu, the equipment, even their red and ________________ (15) with the golden arches.

Every day, more than ________________ (16) around the world choose their restaurants for the McDonald's experience — great tasting, high-quality food that's affordable, convenient and ________________ (17) in a contemporary and inviting atmosphere. During 2010, they continued their efforts toward becoming their customers' ________________ (18) place and way to eat and drink — and customers ________________ (19) by visiting their restaurants more often. As a result, they generated ________________ (20) and delivered profitable market share growth.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. The party isn't for Gary or Sarah.
B. Neither Gary nor Sarah is coming to the party.
C. Gary wants to meet Sarah at the party.
D. No one but Gary and Sarah will come to the party.

2) A. The other dresses were as good as the one I had.
B. I obtained even more things than I had expected.
C. Several other people found out about the dresses too.
D. I found that this dress was better than the others.

3) A. English is not a difficult subject.
B. I don't believe you're an English major.
C. You certainly know a lot about English.
D. Your English is not good enough for an English major.

4) A. Although it's not what I had in mind, I can use it.
B. I will do exactly what I want with this iPod.
C. It's exactly what I wanted.
D. I will do it the way you suggested.

5) A. Cars used to be cheaper.
B. Cars were cheap to use.
C. Cars are not as cheap as they were a few years ago.
D. Cars are cheaper now.

6) A. He always seems to do everything correct.
B. He doesn't want to make one more mistake.
C. He doesn't want to correct any mistake.
D. I have never seen him work.

7) A. May knows several writers and musicians.
B. May's experience is limited to the instruments.
C. May never breaks her promise.
D. May has many talents.

8) A. The first bus we took was a wrong one.
B. We forgot to take the right bus.
C. We actually took the right bus.
D. We took the right coach but then took the wrong bus.

9) A. Rachel likes to visit the Alps regularly.

B. Rachel invited her friends to visit the Alps next winter.
C. Rachel will probably visit the Alps next winter.
D. Rachel is looking forward to her second trip to the Alps.

10) A. We should be gone within three weeks.
B. I want the semester to end now.
C. It takes us a long time to get to school.
D. The semester ended three weeks ago.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. Sarah has gone to school.
B. Sarah feels like going back to high school.
C. He's known Sarah for a long time.
D. He just met Sarah.

12) A. 28. B. 35. C. 37. D. 39.

13) A. Pay several bills.
B. Phone the electric company.
C. Pay less rent.
D. Use less gas and electricity.

14) A. Doctor and patient.
B. Stewardess and passenger.
C. Waitress and customer.
D. Manager and staff.

15) A. Go to the concert.
B. Attend his aunt's party.
C. Book the tickets to the concert.
D. Escape his aunt.

16) A. A new medicine for headaches.

B. The woman's health.
C. The man's job.
D. The man's health.

17) A. The winter has just begun.
B. Once it starts, it'll snow a lot.
C. It has been snowing for some time.
D. There will be more snowfall this year.

18) A. He wants to know when they can eat dinner.
B. He wonders where they can eat a meal quickly.
C. He doesn't think they serve dinner in the cafeteria.
D. He doesn't think the service is very good there.

19) A. Complaining to the administration.
B. Borrowing money for a business.
C. Reading a student's application.
D. Asking for some financial aid.

20) A. The man also likes Brad Pitt.
B. He thinks the woman should pay more attention to the story.
C. There is a horrible plot in the film.
D. He thinks the woman shouldn't pay so much for a movie.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ....

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ....

....

....

2) ....

....

....

3) ....

....

....

重音

I 复合词及名词短语的重音

1. 复合词前后关系紧密、已结合成一个新词时,通常只有一个重音,落在第一成分上。例如:

   'greenhouse　　（暖房）
   'blackboard　　（黑板）

2. 名词短语的前一个成分为形容词时,重音可落在后面的名词上,也可以前后两个词都有重音。例如:

   'green 'house　　（绿色房屋）
   'black 'board　　（黑色木板）

3. 同一个名词短语可以因为重音不同而有两种不同的释义。试比较:

'baby 'doctor （年轻缺乏经验的医生）	'baby doctor （儿科医生）
'rocking 'chair （在摇晃着的椅子）	'rocking chair （摇椅）
'English 'book （用英文写的书）	'English book （英语教科书）
'white 'house （白色的房屋）	'White House （白宫）

II 句子重音

1. 下列词类在句中往往重读:动词(be 动词除外)、名词、形容词、副词、疑问词、指示代词等。例如: 'Answers to the 'English 'test 'came 'easily to 'everyone except 'Frank.

2. 下列词类,除非是有意强调或另有含意(见本书 Unit 10 有关章节),一般均弱读:助动词、情态动词、冠词、介词、连接词、人称代词、物主代词、关系代词、关系副词等。例如: The course *was* more difficult *than she had* expected, *but she* got *a* lot out *of it*.

在听力考试中,句子重音可以帮助考生找到关键词,并正确理解所听的内容。如上句中只要听到两组重读的单词或词组(1) course, more difficult, expected (2) got, lot, out,就不难找到正确答案。

3. 助动词、情态动词和连系动词 be 在下列情况下有句子重音:
   1) 位于句末时。例如:
      Florence is as ˈenthusiastic as he ˈis.
   2) 与否定词 not 合成缩略式时。例如:
      You ˈcan't do ˈthat.
   3) 助动词 do 等用来加强语气时。例如:
      He ˈdid ˈcome ˈlast ˈnight.

UNIT 6

EDUCATION

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能：

1. 动词完成时态的用法。
2. 表示请求或询问等功能的句型及其语法，如：Forgive my asking you, but ...？等。
3. 情态动词 should 等的用法。
4. 课堂用语和教学用语。
5. 学生在使用教学设备或设施时的句型与用语，如：switch to the Honors Section 等。
6. 理清听力中人物或事物之间、人物与事物互相之间的关系。例如：
   1) 通过物主代词、名词所有格、定语从句、介词短语等表示的从属关系。
   2) 通过动词 let, get, ask, make, have 等来表示的“使(某人)干(某事)” 的“祈使”关系。
   3) 通过“be 动词的变化形式 +动词的过去分词”来表示的被动关系。
   4) 通过连词、介词或动词等来表示的因果关系。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

well off	allowance	temporary
baby-sit	cruise	pyramid
biblical	psychology	graduate school

Honors: a type of university degree which is of a higher standard than an ordinary

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

II LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

   1) A reporter is interviewing some students on the subject of part-time job and money. Tim, the first student, comes from a fairly ________ family, and he doesn't have to ________ for money; while Jean is not so ________. She has to do ________ of baby-sitting in the ________, and last Christmas she spent ________ fruit picking and ________ as a temporary postman.

   2) The woman looks ________ because she has to write a ________ composition for her ________ class, which is ________ tomorrow. The problem is that she can't come ________ any ideas. The man reminds her of the ________ from her cruise last ________, which she ________ him last week. He suggests her writing about her ________ of the pyramids and her ________ the camel ride. She thinks she can also tell about their visit to ________. Now she doesn't feel it ________ to organize her ideas.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the dialogue and passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

   Statements 1 to 8 are based on the following dialogue:

   ☐ 1) Cathy White wanted Professor Smith to write her a recommendation.

☐ 2) Cathy is probably a senior student.

☐ 3) The subject Professor Smith teaches is reading.

☐ 4) Professor Smith suggested some graduate schools.

☐ 5) Professor Smith told Cathy to come back next Tuesday.

☐ 6) Cathy might be able to observe activities at the child-care centre.

☐ 7) Professor Smith promised to give Cathy the reading list next week.

☐ 8) Professor Smith thinks the Honors Section might suit Cathy.

Statements 9 to 15 are based on the following passage:

☐ 9) If the year at a certain American college is divided into 3 quarters, then the students' studying time covers 20 weeks altogether in one year.

☐ 10) Students have to choose their classes at the beginning of each term.

☐ 11) Students must take courses of their main area of study; other courses may be just for fun.

☐ 12) Sometimes testing may take the form of a research paper or a certain task.

☐ 13) The lectures are usually attended by more than 100 students.

☐ 14) Students may attend smaller classes to have discussion with the professors.

☐ 15) Students in science classes also have long, regular laboratory classes.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) How old was Joe Douglas?
2) How did he do in his exams?
3) What did his father ask him to do? And why?
4) What did Joe do with the piece of paper the man gave him?
5) When was Joe's birthday?
6) How did Joe answer the last question the man asked?

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

6) ....

7) ....

8) ....

9) ....

10) ....

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (6)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Researchers came to the conclusion that having two daughters is ________________ (1) a happy and harmonious family life after examining the lives of families with different combinations of children, both male and ________________ (2). The results show of all the variations, two girls make for the most harmonious family life as they are unlikely to ________________ (3), will play nicely and are generally a pleasure to be around. It also emerged two girls rarely ________________ (4), make limited noise, often confide in their parents and are unlikely to wind each other up or ignore each other. By contrast, doubling the number of daughters is likely to ________________ (5) a whole world of pain, the report found. Mums and dads with ________________ (6) turned out to be the least happy

with family life overall, with one in four of those admitting they were not 100 per cent happy with their lot — and one in three finding it ____________ (7) on a daily basis. Parents of four girls also admitted to having to cope with an average of four fights or ____________ (8) a day, the study of ____________ (9) parents of children aged 16 and under revealed. The study looked into families with twelve different combinations of children, excluding only children but ____________ (10) from a brother and sister to four of ____________ (11). Mums and dads were asked to rank their children's behavior within the family unit based on a string of categories including ease of care, compatibility and overall ____________ (12). Two girls scored highly in every category. They were "easy to reason" with, "helped around the house" and generally "____________ (13)". But mums and dads with four children of any gender found ____________ (14), the results showed. Other difficult combinations of children ____________ (15) two boys and two girls, three girls and one boy, and three boys and one girl — although 62 per cent of parents with this combination would have exactly the same number of children if they had ____________ (16) again. Rightly or wrongly, many parents have a set ____________ (17) about the combination of children that would make up their ____________ (18) unit. Every child is a blessing and there are lots of things parents can do to ensure family life is as harmonious as possible. ____________ (19) quality time is spent with all children, reminding them how lucky they are to have siblings and creating family rituals such as eating and playing together can all help everyone to ____________ (20) out of family life together.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. Lora is never late for appointments.
   B. Lora doesn't want to fill this appointment.
   C. Lora is usually a punctual person.
   D. Lora doesn't know she has an appointment.

2) A. I was actually on time.
   B. I was fifteen minutes late.
   C. I wasn't late because I walked fast.
   D. I walked for fifteen minutes.

3) A. We took five gallons without paying for them.
   B. We bought 1 dollar's worth of milk.
   C. We didn't buy any milk.
   D. We paid 5 dollars for milk.

4) A. We've talked very little about the apartment we want to buy.
   B. The price of the apartment went up a lot.
   C. We have made up our mind to buy that apartment.
   D. It seems that buying the apartment is something beyond us.

5) A. Both Fiona and Fanny disliked the concert.
   B. Fanny liked the concert more than Fiona did.
   C. Fiona and Fanny had different opinions.
   D. Fiona didn't think that she enjoyed the concert.

6) A. The lobby was warmer yesterday.
   B. The lobby was too warm.
   C. It isn't necessary to keep the lobby warm.
   D. It was much warmer in this lobby than that one.

7) A. Harry is really a kind person.
   B. Harry enjoys cold winter weather.
   C. Harry is probably sick.
   D. Harry has no interests in other people's affairs.

8) A. He is a sheriff.
   B. He lives in an apartment near the restaurant.
   C. He's the head of the restaurant.
   D. He's an exceptional chef here.

9) A. The players were all wearing ties.

B. The teams ended with the same score.
C. The referee ended the game early.
D. The players got tangled up in the end.

10) A. Sandy checked the house carefully, so no one broke in.
B. Some of the doors and windows were broken, but Sandy didn't check them.
C. Sandy's house was broken in because of his carelessness.
D. Sandy shouldn't be blamed for that.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. The blank wall looked better.
B. The man needs more wall space for it.
C. It should be put on another wall.
D. It makes the wall a little more attractive.

12) A. Search for it in town.
B. Run around the town.
C. Buy the necklace from a catalog.
D. Try some other places to do shopping.

13) A. Occupation. B. Hobby.
C. Literature. D. Part-time job.

14) A. Fred was one of the slower students.
B. He did very well in the course.
C. He always sat at the back of the classroom.
D. He finished his course quickly.

15) A. 19. B. 38. C. 57. D. 76.

16) A. He is not interested in Zhang's new movie.

B. This one is not very good.
C. The next one will be even worse.
D. He wants to see some other movies.

17) A. She's not sure why it hasn't been put on.
B. The billboard has been changed recently.
C. She agrees that it should have been put on the billboard.
D. It can be found on the billboard.

18) A. The greengrocer's.
B. The bakery.
C. The butcher's.
D. The post office.

19) A. At a hotel reception's desk.
B. At a bank.
C. In a theater.
D. In a restaurant.

20) A. It is too late for the man to go to the show.
B. The man must wait for an hour to get a ticket.
C. The man can buy a standing-room ticket an hour before the performance.
D. People have already been standing in line for an hour.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ....

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ______________________________

____

____

2) ______________________________

____

____

3) ______________________________

____

____

语调

语调的主要功能在于表示说话者的态度、意图或感情。同样是一句话,如果使用不同调型,其含意也不同。试比较 yes 在下列几个调型中的含意:

1. 降调。表示肯定或同意,并含有"终结谈话"的意思。例如:
   A: Will they come tomorrow?
   B: Yes. (= I'm sure they'll come.)
2. 升调。表示话还没有说完,谈话将继续下去。例如:
   1) A: Excuse me.
      B: Yes? (= What do you want?)
   2) A: Do you know John Smith?
      B: Yes? (= What is that you want to say about him?)
3. 升降调。表达赞同、反对或感到惊讶的强烈情绪。例如:
   1) A: Isn't the view lovely!
      B: Yes.
   2) A: I think you said it was the best so far.
      B: Yes.

语调可以划分为 1-3 的程度,1 为最低,3 为最高。最常使用的语调是 231,例如:

I am a student.(语调为 231)
Is she a teacher?(语调为 231)

本章节从听力考试实际出发,简要介绍英语口语中常见的下列三种基本语调:

1. 降调表示终结、完成、肯定、命令等。通常用于简单陈述句、特殊疑问句、祈使句、感叹句等。例如:
   1) Mike's coffee was cold.
   2) What does the woman mean?
   3) Come whenever you like.
   4) What a sunny day!
2. 升调表示未完、不肯定、客气、委婉等。常见于一般疑问句以及表示

请求、含蓄、礼貌或者怀疑的语句。例如：

1）Are these the car keys?

2）You like pizza? But it has cheese on it.

3）Pardon?

4）Really?

3. 升降调表示强调、惊讶、责备、印象深刻等。例如：

1）How can you possibly sleep through that?

2）(Man) Jane failed the test again.

(Woman) I know.

UNIT 7

FAMILY, WORK & LIFE

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能:

1. 关于职业和家庭生活的用语,如: airline pilot, a good certificate, nuclear/extended family 等。
2. 办公室和文秘用语,如:a six-week assignment, boss 等。
3. 常用购物用语,如:out of stock, on order, be sold at 20% off 等。
4. 常用服装用语,如:slacks, shorts, floor-length skirt 等。
5. 英语口语中用来表示疑问、征求意见、寻求确认等功能的句型及其语音和语调。例如:
   OK?
   Right?
   Wouldn't you say?
   Don't you agree?
   Don't you think?
6. 英语口语中附加疑问句(tag question)的语音语调及其含义。
7. 英语口语对话中表示同意或确认的句型及其发音和含义。例如: Of course; By all means; Go ahead; Exactly; Certainly; Likely say; You said it (=You can say that again!) 等等。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

assignment	certificate	Manchester United

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

II LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

   1) Mr. Anderson is looking for his book on the ________, but it is ________ Carol's cookery books. Carol then suggests him checking in the ________ or the ________. He can't find it there, either, and plans to ________ his book in the ________. Finally, Carol finds it on the ________ next to Mr. Anderson's ________.

   2) Anne and Peter are at a party, talking about Tim Johnson, who is an airline ________. Anne takes it as an ________ job because those people see many ________ places and ________ a good salary. Peter thinks the contrary. He feels that they have a lot of ________ and spend too much time ________ home. Besides, they have to ________ when quite ________.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the dialogues and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

   Statements 1 to 5 are based on the following dialogue:

   ☐ 1) One reason for Nancy's enjoying her assignment is that she'll earn a great deal of money.

   ☐ 2) Nancy can spend her free time at the beach.

   ☐ 3) Nancy is probably leaving in a week.

☐ 4) She doesn't need a passport and a visa.

☐ 5) She will stay in Spain more than one month.

Statements 6 to 12 are based on the following dialogue:

☐ 6) Kitty isn't doing her homework because she doesn't like it.

☐ 7) Kitty's father thinks she can practise during the daytime on Saturday.

☐ 8) Kitty wants to perform well in the hope of making records later.

☐ 9) Kitty's father understands that the concert could change Kitty's life.

☐ 10) According to Kitty's father, the exams are more important than the concert.

☐ 11) Kitty doesn't want a certificate to work in the bank.

☐ 12) Kitty's father thinks it's his "boring old job" that pays for her tuition.

3. **Directions:** Answer the following questions according to the passage you have heard.

1) What is the speaker mainly concerned about?
2) What was the tradition of giving the children a particular name?
3) What's modern young parents' attitude towards this tradition?
4) Why were children born in Britain in 1994 mostly named Ryan?
5) What is name magic?
6) What does the speaker think of name magic?

4. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) What was Tony?
2) Why did I try to ask Tony not to give up the job?
3) How many years had Tony worked there? How about his future?
4) Did Tony get a good salary?
5) What did Tony actually do?
6) Why was he unhappy about that?

5. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....
5) ....
6) ....
7) ....
8) ....
9) ....
10) ....

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (7)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Pass a pet shop, and it's hard not to stop and "ooh and ahh" over the cute animals in the window. It's sometimes ________________ (1) to avoid taking one home!

Pets have been companions to humans for ________________ (2). Chinese emperors kept Pekinese dogs. Queen Victoria of England enjoyed her Persian cats.

Studies show that keeping pets ______________ (3) people. Children who grow up with a pet have better ______________ (4) than those who don't. Studies also show that stroking the fur of an animal ______________ (5) blood pressure and heart rate.

In American society, however, companion animals have been elevated to

________________ (6). People often live far from loved ones. ________________ (7), they turn to their pets for human-like friendship and ________________ (8).

They even consult counselors to improve their relationships with their pets. The counselors ask people to think like their pets before making ________________ (9), such as accepting a new job. "What would your dog advise you to do?" they might ask. Pet psychics, too, do a good ________________ (10) telling people what their pets are really thinking.

Animal law is one of the newest areas of the ________________ (11) profession. Some lawyers believe people should be allowed to sue ________________ (12) of animals. They believe pets should have the same rights ________________ (13) as humans.

Animal doctors, or veterinarians, offer ________________ (14) for pets once available only to humans. To pay for these expensive treatments, people can buy health ________________ (15) for their pets. State-of-the-art cancer treatment for dogs can cost as much as $15,000! Compare that to the average cost of pet insurance — about $________________ (16) a year.

Non-traditional medicine is even ________________ (17) for animals. Is your dog in pain? "Pet-u-puncture," a type of acupuncture, can offer relief. Is your pet stressed out? Take it to a ________________ (18) yoga class.

Like children, pets can attend ________________ (19) and go to daycare. Hotels, too, ________________ (20) special deals for your pet. At the St. Regis Hotel in Los Angeles, your pet can enjoy a spa treatment ($55) and a fancy steak dinner ($39). At the Holiday Pet Hotel near San Diego, the staff will even organize a birthday party, complete with party hats!

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. Linda tried to eat less.
   B. Linda took my advice.
   C. I told Linda not to eat so many ice creams.
   D. I told Linda that she could eat as much as she wanted.

2) A. Jerry had difficulty with spelling.
   B. It was not easy for Jerry to spell this word.
   C. Jerry knew how to spell all the words.
   D. Everyone came to the spelling contest except Jim.

3) A. I usually enjoy sleeping.
   B. I'm not accustomed to sleeping 6 hours a night.
   C. I use it mostly when I sleep.
   D. I sleep less now.

4) A. There are twice as many houses this year.
   B. The prices on houses this year are twice as high as that of last year.
   C. They've increased 50% in the last five years.
   D. Prices on housing are over twice what they were five years ago.

5) A. Steven plays golf better.
   B. Michael plays golf well.
   C. Both Steven and Michael play golf well.
   D. Steven plays only half of the time.

6) A. His first advertisement couldn't be very successful.
   B. His business experience will help him to succeed.
   C. He never made any advertisement before, but he's doing well anyway.
   D. He got a lot of experience from this first advertisement.

7) A. The referee started the game by blowing his whistle.
   B. The referee called a foul after blowing his whistle.
   C. Blowing his whistle, the referee stopped the match.
   D. The referee stopped the game after a player got injured.

8) A. Some people still can't stand to travel by car.
   B. Cars weren't able to move fast owing to the car accident.
   C. The car is still standing.
   D. There is always a traffic jam even without any accident.

9) A. He stopped going to school because his grades were not at all satisfactory.
   B. He dropped one of his courses since he failed all the exams.
   C. He failed the exam in July because of his poor health.
   D. He dropped his glasses on the floor and broke them again.

10) A. Sherry became a teacher.
   B. Becoming a teacher is the last thing Sherry wanted to do.
   C. Sherry went to see the fashion designer.
   D. Sherry is not only a fashion designer but also a teacher as well.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. He approves of what Jeff did.
   B. He feels sorry for Jeff.
   C. He thinks Jeff deserves the failure.
   D. He is indifferent to this.

12) A. Have a snack.
   B. Go on a diet.
   C. Buy some peas.
   D. Stop going to the movie.

13) A. At a restaurant.
   B. In a seafood market.
   C. On a fishing boat.
   D. In a store specializing in seashells.

14) A. Two drivers.
   B. Policeman and driver.
   C. Driver and pedestrian.
   D. Waiter and customer.

15) A. They should wait until there're lots of people in the pub.
B. He doesn't think the woman has got a good idea.
C. They'd better go to another pub.
D. They should get into the pub now.

16) A. The digital camera is in good quality.
B. The man thinks the advertisement has lied.
C. The man is recommending the digital camera now.
D. The man thinks he has made the right choice.

17) A. They should clean the coffee machine.
B. They should make some fresh coffee.
C. They won't buy this kind of coffee anymore.
D. They should replace the coffee machine.

18) A. 10 minutes.
B. 45 minutes.
C. 55 minutes.
D. 1 hour.

19) A. Sit down.
B. Remain standing.
C. Have a cup of coffee.
D. Have a rest.

20) A. Tim is practically the only one who thinks so.
B. Most people go to the concert.
C. Few people think highly of the concert.
D. Tim is always disappointed with pop concerts.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ____

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

2. Passage Translation

> **Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ....

....

....

2) ....

....

....

3) ....

....

....

过去时态在英语口语中的应用

过去时态用来表示在过去一段时间内发生的事件或状态。在听力与口译考试中,根据说话者的语调和上下文,过去时态还往往用来表示与说话当时的情况相对或相反的状态。例如:对赴约者说:"I thought you would never come."意思可以是"你终于来了。"在谈及自己的恋人时说:"Where had he been! "可以理解为"相见恨晚"的意思。

此外,说话者还可以通过重读助动词和某些连系动词(link verb)的方式来表达自己对某一事物在观念上的改变。例如:对学习英语者说:"You *do* speak English well."可以带有"我本来以为你英语讲得并不怎么样"的含意。根据上下文和语调,"Well, she *is* married."的含意可以是"(我)原先以为她是单身的。"

试比较下列句子和对话的真正含意:

1) I *thought* this headache of mine would never gone.
   我的头痛终于好了。
2) I *thought* I was late, but my watch was ten minutes fast.
   我还以为我迟到了,原来我的手表快了10分钟。
3) (Woman) You saw Bob in the dining-hall? He was supposed to be in Los Angeles.
   你在餐厅看见鲍勃了?他应该在洛杉矶呀。
   (Man) Anyway, I *thought* it was Bob.
   反正我以为那是鲍勃。
   (Question) What does the man mean?
4) (Man) Jane can certainly play the guitar well.
   简的吉他的确弹得很好。
   (Woman) Oh, you *have heard* her play.
   啊,原来你听过她弹吉他。(我还以为你没听过呢。)
   (Question) What had the woman assumed about the man?

UNIT 8

ENVIRONMENT

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能：

1. 被动语态及其用法，如：is done; have been done。
2. 现在进行时态，如：is doing; is being done。
3. 有关环境保护和生态平衡的科技用语，如：species, recycled paper, preserve the forests, pollution 等。
4. 一些西方国家婚俗用语，如：bride, Wedding March, bouquet 等。
5. 表示"忠告"(Advice)、"建议"(Suggestion)等语言交际功能的句型。
6. 表示"请求"(Request)、"提供"(Offer)等语言交际功能的句型。
7. 表示"邀请"(Invitation)、"接受"(Acceptance)和"拒绝"(Refusal)等语言交际功能的句型。
8. 表示"准许"(Permission)、"认可"(Allowance)等语言交际功能的句型。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

volunteer	necessity	untreated
illustrate	cooperate	spill/spillage
poisonous	sponge	sprinkle
particle	kernel	scoop up
saturate	economist/economic	

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

II LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and passage and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

   1) Susan is going to the recycling ________ this afternoon and she asks Eric if she could take his old ________ and paper bags for him. Eric does have lots of papers and ________ in the storeroom. The paper used to be ________ by volunteers but people ________ ask for it now. They no longer have much ________ in re-using ________ paper. Producers now use the paper to ________ paper bags, towels and boxes, but the demand is ________. Susan thinks ________ commercial uses for recycled paper need to be found. And Eric agrees that ________ cards, calendars and ________ paper could be made from it. But recycled paper usually has an ________ color, which may not be right for art books or high ________ paper. But it can help to preserve ________.

   2) Man is ________ connected to the environment. Our environment ________ us with fresh air to breathe, ________ water to drink and various ________ to eat. Man could ________ survive if he couldn't get the necessities he needed from the environment. Even when he ________, he needs quiet surroundings. However, our environment is ________ with many dangers. It is ________ polluted by chemical ________ from factories and garbage in cities. Trees are being ________ down; large areas of forests are being ________. And various animals are being ________ and killed. As a result, many kinds of

________ and animals are ________ from the earth. Effective measures must be taken to ________ our environment. Rare animals should be ________ preserved. Laws must be ________ to forbid factories from getting rid of untreated ________ water. People should not be allowed to ________ away rubbish whenever and wherever they like. And new ________ of vehicles should be invented. Only in this way can man have a ________ environment.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 3 are based on the following passage:

☐ 1) The main topic of the talk is what causes oil spills.

☐ 2) Oil spilled at sea threatens plants and animals as well.

☐ 3) What is extraordinary about the new products is they can soak up oil.

Statements 4 to 9 are based on the following passage:

☐ 4) The passage deals mainly with the possible solutions to chemical pollution.

☐ 5) The speaker thinks we need more research done by the scientists who are not paid by the government.

☐ 6) Scientists need to tell the governments about the dangers of chemicals.

☐ 7) The public will take action to correct the situation if they know the dangers of chemicals.

☐ 8) Economists need to tell the public about the long-term economic costs of chemicals.

☐ 9) At the moment the governments are unwilling to stop the use of certain chemicals.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) How long had George worked in the bank?
2) Why was he not satisfied with his position?
3) What did he want to do then?
4) What did he prepare together with the letter? Where did he send it?
5) How did the letter come into the hands of his chief?
6) What was the news for George?

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....
5) ....
6) ....
7) ....
8) ....
9) ....
10) ....

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (8)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

In times of economic downturn, many people start to look for ways to reduce their household budget and save extra cash. Living a thrifty ________________ (1) does not have to mean doing without. Making small changes will allow you to save money and still enjoy your favorite

________________ (2) and activities. Being frugal can help you save for retirement, ________________ (3) your credit cards faster or even just save money for a dream vacation. To live in a thrifty way, you need to pay attention to your ________________ (4).

Track your ________________ (5) for at least 2 weeks. You won't really know how to live a thriftier lifestyle until you know where your money is currently going. Write down every time you spend money and ________________ (6) at it at the end of the month. You will see ________________ (7) ways to reduce the small daily expenses that many of us accrue.

Scour the Internet when you have to make purchases. Because of the ________________ (8) to information, you can ________________ (9) prices from more stores in less time. Check your local stores as well as online providers to find ________________ (10).

________________ (11) the lights and other electronics in your home when you are not using them. Open a window and let in the natural light ________________ (12). Leaving electronics on can use a tremendous amount of ________________ (13), costing you money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them. Your cell phone charger is still using a residual amount of electricity when it is plugged into the wall.

Cut back on your cable. You probably don't really need ________________ (14) channels. Reduce your cable package or eliminate it altogether and save a large chunk of money every year. If you decide you really can't ________________ (15), call your cable company and see if there are any promotions or discounts available to you.

Use coupons when you do your ________________ (16) grocery shopping. Many websites offer free printable coupons you can take with you to the ________________ (17). Check sites like BettyCrocker. com for coupons of a variety of name brand products. Combining manufacturer's coupons with store discounts can lead to ________________ (18) grocery savings.

Eat at home most nights. When you do go out, look for available ________________ (19). If you are a frequent restaurant diner, consider purchasing an Entertainment Book for local restaurants. These collections of coupons typically cost around $30, but provide 2-for-1 deals at local restaurants and ________________ (20).

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. Working too much frequently may cause nervous breakdown.
   B. If you study hard, you'll probably be nervous in the exams.
   C. Working too hard may lead to poor health.
   D. Your poor health is the result of your overwork.

2) A. Our library has a large number of fine books.
   B. It is a fine day to spend in the library.
   C. The library is due to close because of the fine.
   D. A fee is charged for the books returned late.

3) A. This year's rainfall was much heavier than last year's.
   B. The flooding was caused by heavy falls of rain in recent days.
   C. The flooding has nothing to do with the rain.
   D. The rain was more dangerous than the flooding.

4) A. Her appearance has nothing to do with her food.
   B. She went on a diet because of her appearance.
   C. She paid too much attention to her looks.
   D. She was fat because she ate too much.

5) A. I shouldn't dance with any more people.
   B. Janice was the one I've just danced with.
   C. I don't want to dance with Janice at all.
   D. I don't feel like dancing with any person.

6) A. Next month is the only month they will meet once.
   B. They will have just one meeting next month.
   C. They will be the only group that meets next month.
   D. Only when there is a holiday will they meet.

7) A. John was involved in the case because he was the briber.
   B. John shouldn't have spent so much time on the case.
   C. John decided to give up the project.
   D. John proceeded with the case.

8) A. I wouldn't give away my copy of the application form.
   B. The application form has been poorly copied.
   C. No one gave me the application form.
   D. I wasn't asking for the application form.

9) A. Thanks to the promotion, a lot more goods were being sold.
   B. The effect of the campaign is not clear yet.
   C. The champagne might produce a sharp pain in the throat.
   D. The sales decreased despite the promotion campaign.

10) A. Please draw a line for me occasionally.
    B. Write to me when you are free.
    C. Drop in if you have time.
    D. Don't forget to give me a ring.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. Still he doesn't like living on campus.
    B. School has changed little since last year.
    C. He has made many new friends.
    D. He enjoys campus life all the same.

12) A. There is too little food.
    B. There are too many students.
    C. They've been open for too short a time.
    D. There are too few employees.

13) A. There shouldn't have been a fund problem.

B. They would be unable to sell the paintings.

C. They couldn't reach a decision.

D. The exhibition would still be held.

14) A. A cash teller.

B. A waiter.

C. A tailor.

D. A salesman.

15) A. At a cinema.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In a taxi.

D. In a train.

16) A. 20th September.

B. 23rd September.

C. 26th September.

D. 20th October.

17) A. Traveling a lot.

B. Getting a lot of exercises.

C. Going on a diet.

D. Trying to lose weight.

18) A. In a hospital.

B. In a parking lot.

C. At a construction site.

D. At a bank.

19) A. At a theatre.

B. In a hospital ward.

C. At a traveling agency.

D. In a supermarket.

20) A. Clear away the snow on the road.

B. Take the shorter route.

C. Reduce the driving speed.

D. Stop at the filling station.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ______________________________

2) ______________________________

3) ______________________________

4) ______________________________

5) ______________________________

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ______________________________

____

____

2) ______________________________

____

____

3) ______________________________

____

____

选择题和问答题类型(I)

在听力测试中,选择题和问答题可以归纳为下列几种类型:

1. 主题与中心思想。选择题通常由名词短语或名词从句组成,类似文章的标题或者书名。例如:

   1) A. Stone carving.
      B. Forest fires.
      C. Redwood trees.
      D. Survival skills.
      (Question: What is the main subject of this conversation?)

   2) A. What they wanted to do.
      B. How to deal with their financial problem.
      C. Going to Chicago.
      D. A trip to Chicago.
      (Question: What are the man and the woman discussing?)

   问答题中的常见词汇有 discuss, talk about, topic, main idea, subject 等。例如:

   What is the topic of this conversation?
   What is the main idea of the talk?
   What is being discussed?

2. 评论与见解。表示谈话者的态度、看法或观点。选择题通常由句子组成。例如:

   1) A. She thought it was nice.
      B. She thought it was too academic.
      C. She didn't enjoy it.
      D. She didn't want to listen to it.
      (Question: What does the woman think about the program?)

   2) A. It was boring.
      B. It was exciting.
      C. It was ridiculous.
      D. It was unpleasant.
      (Question: What did Frank say about the lecture?)

   问答题中的常见词汇有 say (about), respond, feel about, think about,

mean, opinion, attitude, response 等。例如：
What does Mary mean?
What does Randy say about the exhibit?
What was the woman's response?

3. 行为与事件。针对谈话者的行为或者所谈论的事物，选择题通常以动词或动词的非谓语形式引导；有时候，选择题也会由句子组成。选择题中往往使用截然不同的动词，以表示选择的重点在人物的行为或动作上。例如：
   1）A. Borrow the camera.
      B. Visit the woman.
      C. Get a typewriter.
      D. Leave for Chicago.
      (Question: What does the man want to do?)
   2）A. He couldn't hear the directions.
      B. He couldn't find the bus station.
      C. He got lost.
      D. He looked for it.
      (Question: What happened to the man?)
   问答题中的常见词汇有 do, happen, take place, suggest, advise (to do), plan, want (to do) 等。例如：
   What'll the woman do?
   What does the woman advise the man to do?
   What has just taken place?

4. 地点与场所。选择题一般均由介词短语组成，表示谈话场所或者意向中的目的地。例如：
   1）A. In a department store.
      B. At a museum.
      C. In a factory.
      D. At a warehouse.
      (Question: Where does this conversation probably take place?)
   2）A. To the gymnasium.
      B. To the registrar's office.
      C. To the insurance office.
      D. To their classes.
      (Question: Where will the listeners go at the end of the talk?)

问答题一般均由 where 引导。有时候也出现 At what place ... ? To what place ... ? 等句型。例如:

Where is this conversation taking place?

Where are the two speakers?

Where is the drugstore?

UNIT 9

MASS MEDIA

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能：

1. 祈使句。
2. 表达赞同、支持或反对等功能的句型及其用法。
3. 广播电视、新闻报道等用语，如：a security/special announcement 等。
4. 表示度量、价值的用语，如：be valued at 等。
5. 表示“希望”（Hope）、“意愿”（Willingness）的基本句型。
6. 表示一种无法实现的愿望，通常用 wish 或 if only 引导。
7. 表示“假想条件”，实现的可能性很小，或者指同现在或过去事实相反情况的虚拟语气。
8. 以 what 或 how 引导的感叹句等情感色彩浓厚的句型。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

sky diver	parachute/ chute	free fall
highlight	imitate	Pan America
Boston	airways	transfer desk
unattended	Singapore	Olympic
Sydney	divert	

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ______________________________

2. ______________________________

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

III LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

   1) Tony and Jessie are talking about the TV program ________: when the sky diver ________ out of the plane, neither of his parachutes ________ and he ________ to the ground. When people found him, they thought he was ________. Fortunately he ________ the free fall. The doctors believed he was not able to ________ again, but he ________ them wrong. Most of his bones were ________, and he spent ________ months in the hospital. Immediately ________ his recovery, he went back to do the crazy thing again.

   2) Frank ________ the textbook till ________ last night, and then watched match Wimbledon on TV as he likes ________ very much. He thought the game was very ________ but too short, only ________. Rebecca ________ watch the film afterwards and asked if it was a ________ one. Frank thought it was ________ dull and there was no passion in it. He held that French films were much ________ and more ________. Rebecca agreed that they go ________ as well.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

   ☐ 1) TV has brought joy to all those who have no pleasure and no window on the world.

   ☐ 2) Newspaper not only gives news very quickly but shows them in pictures as well.

   ☐ 3) Television reaches more people and shows more clearly what is happening right now around the world.

   ☐ 4) "TV has brought reality to be public" means TV can show what

is happening immediately in any places.

☐ 5) Children are not experienced enough to tell the reality from what they see on TV.

☐ 6) "Television generation" refers to young people who are too much influenced by TV.

☐ 7) Having seen 15,000 killings on TV, the young might not be shocked to see violence in real life.

☐ 8) According to the passage, some TV programs are not leading children in the right directions.

☐ 9) When they graduate, most high school students have seen 18,000 acts of violence in real life.

☐ 10) The main idea of the passage is that children should not be encouraged to watch TV.

3. **Directions:** Fill in the following blanks according to the airport announcements you have heard.

1) Mr. Hopkins, a ________ on Pan America Flight No. ________ to ________, is asked to ________ the transfer desk immediately.

2) The ________ announcement is to remind people to give close ________ to their luggage. Unattended bags will be removed ________ by the police.

3) ________ Airways to ________, Flight No. ________, boarding at Gate No. ________.

4) ________ Airways to ________, Flight No. ________, boarding at Gate No. ________.

5) ________ Airways apologizes for the ________ of the Flight No. ________ to ________. It is due to the ________ positioning of the aircraft to the ________.

6) Due to ________ we regret that ________ have been made to the scheduled departures. Flight ________ is now due to leave at ________ and Flight ________ at ________. Frankfurt Airport is

________ and the flight will be diverted to Bonn. Please wait for ________ announcements.

4. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) Why did Mary ask the young man a lot of questions?
2) What was the difference between film work and television work?
3) Could the audience see any mistakes made in a film and a live television show?
4) What was the young man supposed to do when the other actor was "shot" in the show?
5) What happened when the young man was doing it?
6) What did the young man do then? Why?

5. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....
5) ....
6) ....
7) ....
8) ....
9) ....
10) ....

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Spring break is fast approaching, so it's time to start thinking about going on the ultimate spring break trip. But before you can ______________ (1), you need to plan your getaway. Here are a few tips to help you plan a college spring break trip that you'll never forget.

Step 1

Decide on your budget. College students are always ______________ (2), so it's important to plan your spring break trip with your budget ______________ (3). Sure, it might be fun to go somewhere exotic, but not if you have to take out a loan to do so. Plan your college spring break trip around a budget you can ______________ (4), and stick to it.

Step 2

Decide who you want to go with you. The best part about spring break is that you can enjoy it with your ______________ (5). Talk to your close friends, girlfriend or boyfriend and bring up the topic of a college spring break trip. See who's ______________ (6) going, see what the general budget is, and then start getting together an idea of how many people you'll need to plan this trip for. You can sometimes get discounts from travel companies if you travel ______________ (7).

Step 3

Decide what kind of a trip you want to go on. Although beach ______________ (8) are the usual college spring break trip hot spots, you do have other options. You could plan a trip down south to Mexico and ______________ (9). Many orphanages would be glad to have you. As well, there are always many Central American conservation and home building

projects that you can become a part of. Help to rebuild after hurricane ________________ (10), tidy up national park trails, or build homes for the less fortunate. And the ________________ (11) is you'll still be able to work on your tan while you're away on this alternative spring break trip.

If you'd rather just go on a ______________ (12) college spring break trip, you can plan a trip within the U.S. to somewhere ____________ (13) like Miami, San Diego, or Las Vegas. That will save you from needing to update your ________________ (14). Or perhaps you want to see the world and visit Mexico, Cuba or Panama. You can travel to these destinations ________________ (15). It's the cost of a room and food that will be the biggest expense on your college spring break trip.

Step 4

Book early. When you've decided on the ________________ (16) spring break trip for you and your college buddies, it's important to ________________ (17) your tickets early. You don't want to ________________ (18) by lack of availability at your preferred hotel or resort. You'll be required to pay for your trip ______________ (19). So make sure that you have enough funds available for the ______________ (20) (if necessary) and hotel. Most of the time, food and alcohol will be purchased separately by you once you reach your spring break destination. So as you're packing for your spring break trip this year, don't forget to plan for the cost of drinks and meals as well.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. He sold his old car because he wanted to buy a new one.
   B. He dropped out and became a taxi driver.

C. He could pay off his school fee now because he had sold his car.
D. He was unable to pay for his tuition, even though he had sold his car.

2) A. The rent includes gas and telephone bills.
B. Gas and meals are not included in the rent.
C. The rent is too high although gas and telephone bills are included.
D. The tenants have to pay for gas and telephone bills.

3) A. It is required that all motorists should wear seat belts.
B. Not all motorists should wear seat belts.
C. Seat belts are only made for motorists to wear.
D. All motorists should have seat belts prepared.

4) A. The general manager sighed when he heard the project.
B. The general manager signed a contract for the project.
C. The general manager gave up his post when his project wasn't accepted.
D. The general manager resigned because the board of directors didn't like him.

5) A. He thought that he wouldn't need his wife any more.
B. He never needed his wife more.
C. He left his hometown together with his wife.
D. He didn't leave until his wife reminded him.

6) A. He cannot be cured now.
B. He doesn't need any treatment.
C. He is going to have an operation.
D. Everyone is hoping that George will be cured soon.

7) A. You have to argue with him again.
B. You definitely shouldn't quarrel with him again.
C. You can argue with him only under special circumstances.
D. Of course, those circumstances will never happen.

8) A. They got up and left because everyone was talking.
B. The host spoke critically on everyone who was there.
C. No one stayed to listen because the show was poor.
D. Everyone got up and left because they wanted to talk freely.

9) A. Mike gave his wife a present she had been longing for.
   B. He thinks this present will please his wife.
   C. Mike's wife gave him a present that pleased him.
   D. Mike gave his wife a present she liked on their anniversary.

10) A. She worked hard on the vein system.
   B. Her hard work resulted in nothing.
   C. She did the same thing over and over again.
   D. Her work brought her a lot of experience.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. Johnson can play cards well.
   B. Johnson has a square face like a card.
   C. Johnson is not qualified for the job.
   D. Johnson seldom shows his feelings.

12) A. The new teacher is sick.
   B. He hasn't met the new teacher yet.
   C. The new teacher has been here for a week.
   D. He is sick of the new teacher.

13) A. Salesclerk and customer.
   B. Boss and secretary.
   C. Teacher and student.
   D. Repairman and customer.

14) A. The plumber hasn't come yet.
   B. The plumber has come three times but in vain.
   C. The man hasn't called the plumber yet.
   D. This is the third time it's flooded.

15) A. 6:30.

B. 6:50.
C. 7:00.
D. 7:30.

16) A. Stopping at a traffic light.
B. Opening a new store.
C. Going to the bank.
D. Talking to the accountant.

17) A. Boss and secretary.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Salesman and customer.
D. Husband and wife.

18) A. She doesn't like Dr. Joseph very much.
B. She doubts the visit will be postponed.
C. She doesn't want to attend the conference.
D. She doesn't think Dr. Joseph will come at all.

19) A. In a pub.
B. In a classroom.
C. In the woman's home.
D. In the man's office.

20) A. She cut it herself.
B. She had a new dress to match its color.
C. She asked someone else to dye her hair.
D. She made no change to her hair.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ....

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ....

....

....

2) ....

....

....

3) ....

....

....

选择题和问答题类型(II)

5. 职业与身份。表示谈话者的专业或工种以及相互之间的关系。例如:
   1) A. A nurse.
      B. A dentist.
      C. A waitress.
      D. A cashier.
      (Question: What is the woman's occupation?)
   2) A. A student and a teacher.
      B. A student and a librarian.
      C. Two scientists.
      D. Two students.
      (Question: Who are the speakers?)
   3) A. Doctor and patient.
      B. Father and son.
      C. Salesman and customer.
      D. Employer and employee.
      (Question: What is the relationship between the man and the woman?)

   问答题通常由 who 或 what 引导。例如:
   Who is Mrs. Smith?
   What is the man's profession?
   What is the relationship between the two people?

6. 原因与理由。比较明显的选择题可以由 because 来引导,但是有时候选择题中往往省略连词,甚至省略主语等成分。例如:
   1) A. Because it is required of all science majors.
      B. Because it will be shown after working hours.
      C. Because it will be helpful with course work.
      D. Because it was made in New York City.
      (Question: Why does the man recommend watching the program?)
   2) A. He doesn't have an instrument of his own.
      B. He doesn't like to play in small groups.
      C. He doesn't think he can play well enough.

D. He isn't sure whether he has enough time.

(Question: Why is George not sure that he's going to sign up?)

3) A. In order to stretch and grow.

B. In order to carry messages.

C. In order to reproduce themselves.

D. In order to attach themselves to muscles.

(Question: Why do nerve cells have fibers?)

4) A. To discuss a paper topic.

B. To suggest a new theory.

C. To watch a TV program.

D. To hear a lecture.

(Question: Why did the woman want to see the man?)

问答题通常由 why 引导。有时候也出现 For what purpose ... ? 等句型。例如:

Why did George leave the hotel?

Why is the man surprised?

Why is Susan having problems?

For what purpose did the man visit New York?

7. 推理题。根据所听到的内容推断或得出结论。选择题一般均为完整的句子。例如:

1) A. It will be probably cold.

B. It won't affect the hunters.

C. It will be unusually mild.

D. It won't be any different from the others.

(Question: What does the man imply about the winter?)

2) A. The watch is on top of the television.

B. The woman should leave the television on.

C. The program will be over in no time at all.

D. The woman should watch the program, too.

(Question: What can be inferred from the man's response?)

问答题中的常见词汇有: mean, learn about, conclude, imply, assume, infer 等。例如:

What conclusion can be made about Mary?

What is the problem?

What can we learn about the meeting?

What had the woman assumed?

8. 数字与日期。表示数量、时间等。选择题类型虽然很容易辨别，但是要找到正确答案却仍然有一定的难度。尤其是那些需要经过计算才能得出答案的选择题。在听力练习中要特别注意谈话者反复强调的数字或日期以及有关词汇。例如：

1) A. In 1825.
   B. In 1837.
   C. In 1935.
   D. In 1974.
   (Question: When was the building first erected?)

2) A. Winter.
   B. Spring.
   C. Summer.
   D. Fall.
   (Question: In what time of the year does the conversation take place?)

3) A. Two hundred.
   B. Three hundred and fifty.
   C. Five hundred.
   D. Five hundred and fifty.
   (Question: How many new students will register this year?)

问答题可以由 when, what 或 how many/much 引导，也可以包括同数字或时间有关联的词汇，如：time, year, season, month, day, price, pay 等。例如：

What time does the Festival begin?

How many courses did she take last semester?

How much did it cost for the woman to send the package?

UNIT 10

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能:

1. 句型 have something done (by somebody)。
2. 情态动词 should, ought to 等的用法。
3. 表示"存在"、"正在形成"的句型,如:There is, There has been, There seems to be 等。
4. 表示"愿望"、"期望"等的句型,如:I wish; If only。
5. 表示"不满"、"失望"等功能的句型及其用法。
6. 在英语口语中,通过涉及其他人或事物表示句子含义进一步引申的句型,通常以 neither, so 等引导。
7. 在英语会话中,表示意义进一步引申的句型,通常以 besides, likewise, in addition, moreover, what's more 等引导,也往往通过语调上的变化(如升调)来过渡,然后作进一步的说明或阐述。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

Miami	Los Angeles	Alaska
California	real estate	maintenance
run-down	drum-player	

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ____

2. ____

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

III LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and passage and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

   1) The man and the woman are probably at a ________ and both are waiting for the ________ bus. The woman has been waiting for about ________ minutes and didn't see the bus ________ by. It's a hot day and she wishes it would rain and ________ off. The man thinks the heat is ________ for May as he doesn't remember it ever being so hot and ________ since he moved here ________ years ago. The woman also didn't ________ it would be so hot before she and her ________ moved here from Alaska. It is already ________ but the bus is still not coming. The man tells her that it's always ________ late and it ________ comes exactly on the ________ like it should.

   2) Owing to the expanding ________, to the low rate of ________ new houses, and to the ________ of many existing houses, there have not been ________ houses to go round. Therefore, the government recently ________ a policy to let residents to buy new houses or those they are now ________. Now housing advertisements can be seen ________ and house buying becomes a heated ________. There are several problems in house buying. First, most people cannot ________ to buy them, especially young ________ couples who need houses ________. Besides, the newly built houses are ________ in or near the suburbs. If you don't think ________ and location are problems, you will have to ________ with the traffic problem. The traffic between the ________ and the suburbs is inconvenient. Most ________ of all, since there still hasn't been a ________ on property management, many real estate companies ________ their properties but are not ________ for the maintenance. If there is something wrong with the house, it will be difficult for people to have it ________.

2. Directions: Listen to the dialogue and passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 7 are based on the following dialogue:

☐ 1) According to Mrs. Foster, the man was at least 35 years old.

☐ 2) There was some cash and a few credit cards in the woman's purse.

☐ 3) The incident most probably took place early in the afternoon.

☐ 4) The policeman advised Mrs. Foster not to worry about her credit cards.

☐ 5) Mrs. Foster was possibly robbed of her purse and injured.

☐ 6) The policeman is sympathetic toward Mrs. Foster.

☐ 7) The man who attacked Mrs. Foster wore a jacket and long black hair.

Statements 8 to 12 are based on the following passage:

☐ 8) Unemployment always brings shock and unpleasant feelings.

☐ 9) With a new and better job turning up, you may find it nice to be unemployed for a while.

☐ 10) Many unemployed people spend the time sleeping and eating, enjoying staying with their children.

☐ 11) Having lost their jobs, people may feel lonely and depressed and find time harder to fill.

☐ 12) Unemployment can provide people with an opportunity to learn, plan and rethink about their life.

3. Directions: Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) What was the young man?
2) What were their ideas about the places that they had seen?
3) What was their final problem with the house that both of them liked?
4) Which floor did they finally take?

5) What did they do when they moved in?
6) Why was the party noisy?
7) Who rang them after mid-night?
8) Why was the woman happy about their decision?

4. Directions: Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....
5) ....
6) ....
7) ....
8) ....
9) ....
10) ....

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (10)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

In some cultures it is impolite for a guest to accept food the first time it is offered. For this reason, visitors to the United States sometimes say "no" the first time their ________________ (1) offers them something to eat. They expect the host to repeat the offer. However, in the United States, the host may think that the ________________ (2) really does not want the food.

When you are invited to someone's house ________________ (3) and

you don't like some of the food served, it is all right not to eat it. However, you should try not to ________________ (4) to the fact that you are ________________ (5) certain foods. If possible, try to eat at least ________________ (6) offered. It is also OK to eat one or two servings of the foods you like, and leave ________________ (7) on your plate.

The three ________________ (8) of the day are breakfast, lunch, and dinner. In most American families, dinner is the main meal because everyone is ________________ (9) getting ready for school and work in the morning to have a big breakfast. Also, there is ________________ (10) for lunch during the day. Therefore, dinner is usually the biggest meal of the day.

Breakfast (during the week)

Cereal, milk, toast, pastries, coffee, ____________ (11), pancakes, eggs, fruit

Lunch (during the week)

Kids: ________________ (12), potato chips, fruit, milk, a hot meal in the school cafeteria

Adults: sandwiches from home or a hot lunch ________________ (13) in a microwave or eaten at a restaurant

Dinner (during the week)

A hot balanced meal including a meat dish, bread/pasta/rice, hot vegetables, and a sweet ________________ (14) (ice cream, fruit, cookies)

Dinner (during the weekend)

Families will have meals at home, go out to a restaurant, or barbecue at home or elsewhere (such as the beach, ________________ (15) the season and weather conditions).

Most people eat most meals with a knife, ________________ (16). Spoons are usually used for desserts or for soups. However, it is becoming more common for westerners to learn how to use chopsticks in Chinese or other ________________ (17) restaurants. In western cuisine, soup is often eaten as a starter, ________________ (18) Chinese meals in which soup is often taken last. Westerners usually talk about "eating" soup, not "drinking" it.

Vegetarianism is much more common in western countries than in China. At least 10% of British and American people are now vegetarians, and the number is increasing. Sometimes people choose to become vegetarians ________________ (19), but most people do so because they do not feel it is correct to kill animals for food.

Some ________________ (20) holiday foods include the following. Thanksgiving Day: turkey, corn, pumpkin pie, cranberry sauce. Christmas: eggnog, gingerbread, roast beef, plum pudding, Christmas cookies.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. I didn't enjoy the food there.
   B. I have never been to that restaurant.
   C. I had no idea of that restaurant.
   D. No one recommended that restaurant to me.

2) A. They were eager to go on the trip.
   B. They went on a trip with cowboys.
   C. They went to see the cowboys even though they were tired.
   D. They were tired after the long walk.

3) A. The headmaster will never accuse anyone.
   B. The headmaster will accept absolutely no excuses.
   C. What excuse has the headmaster ever used?
   D. What excuse will the headmaster accept?

4) A. It didn't matter whether Victor studied or not.
   B. It was hard for Victor to study all of it.
   C. Victor studied all the difficult things.
   D. Victor didn't study very much.

5) A. Does Leo have trouble in getting the promotion?
   B. Does Leo know how to be promoted?
   C. I don't know how to get a promotion.
   D. I don't think Leo is qualified to be promoted.

6) A. I must leave.

B. I'll get it soon.
C. I often go there.
D. I'm planning to visit you.

7) A. Wait until you see how long the line is!
B. Everyone has to wait in a ticket line.
C. If you go early, you can buy your ticket right away.
D. Don't be surprised if you have to stand to watch the performance.

8) A. I didn't see the plane.
B. I don't think the plane has gone yet.
C. I got off the plane at about 1 o'clock.
D. I traveled by air when I left.

9) A. We both learned something from that experience.
B. All of us failed to do the exercise.
C. We frequently don't learn from our experience.
D. We can always learn something from our experience.

10) A. Isn't it time we went home?
B. We shouldn't leave so soon.
C. Do you really think we need to leave this early?
D. We're thinking of quitting our jobs.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. He fell asleep early.
B. He watched the TV program on the bidding.
C. He discussed the bidding with the woman.
D. He attended a special program.

12) A. He didn't look for the movie.
B. He didn't want the DVD version at all.

C. He couldn't find the thing he wanted.
D. He couldn't wait to see the movie.

13) A. He doesn't like camping.
B. He doesn't know where to go camping.
C. He doesn't want to go since the weather is bad.
D. He doesn't know on which day he should go camping.

14) A. She has been in both groups for a long time.
B. She is giving singing performance now.
C. She gave up both acting and singing.
D. She is no longer a member of the school chorus.

15) A. He had to walk around the kitchen.
B. His kitchen is quite small.
C. He likes to cook in the kitchen but he can't.
D. It's his turn to cook in the kitchen.

16) A. A plumber.
B. A mechanic.
C. A salesman.
D. A neighbour.

17) A. Studying.
B. Staying at home.
C. Going to a classic music concert.
D. Going to the movies.

18) A. Mike doesn't know them well.
B. He's the one to phone Mike.
C. She will phone Mike if he doesn't.
D. Mike will not accept the invitation.

19) A. If she can help the man.
B. If the service is really that bad.
C. If the man will see the manager.
D. If a complaint will really do any good.

20) A. Teacher and student.
B. Boss and secretary.
C. Husband and wife.

D. Doctor and patient.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ____________________

2) ____________________

3) ____________________

4) ____________________

5) ____________________

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ____________________

____

____

2) ____________________

____

____

3) ____________________

____

____

提高听力技能的几点建议(I)

在学习外语听、说、读、写、译各项基本技能中,听力理解是一种接受的技能,它在语言交际中占重要地位。听力理解是个复杂、积极、多层次的思维过程,是诸多语言技能的综合运用。听力理解涉及语音、语调、词汇、句型、句法、语言和非语言等方面的知识。

I 仔细分析影响听力技能提高的因素

通常,考生的听力测试状况可以分为:(1)听;(2)仔细听;(3)听懂。在第一种状况下,考生所听到的仅仅是各个单词的发音,或许也能理解各个单词的意思,但是无法理解整句所要表达的意义。在第二种状况下,考生对自己比较熟悉的题材听得比较仔细,能听懂一些意思,但常常漏听虽不熟悉但很重要的内容。在第三种状况下,考生熟悉说话者的语音、语调,能抓住要点,对所听的内容进行概括、整理。

影响听力技能提高的因素大致可分为外部的和内部的、语言上的和非语言上的因素:

外部因素有:

1) 所听内容的传递方式;
2) 说话者的外表形象及个性;
3) 说话者所使用的语音、语调、语气;
4) 外部环境对谈话内容的干扰。

内部因素有:

1) 考生对所听内容的兴趣程度;
2) 考生参与听力测试的经验;
3) 考生对谈话内容的了解程度。

从语言角度来分析,影响听力技能提高的因素主要有:

1) 考生对词汇、句法和文体的掌握程度;
2) 对辅助语言提示如语速、语调、表情、手势等的了解程度。

从非语言角度来看,影响听力技能提高的因素主要是考生对说话者及谈话内容的文化背景了解程度。

Ⅱ 努力掌握正确的语音知识

要获取正确的信息,考生对所使用的语言必须具备正确的语音知识和语音辨别能力。

1. 语音:为了克服听力障碍,考生应该熟悉单词和词组的发音,了解在快速口语中单词和词组可以因为上下文关系而产生同化、连读、省音、不完全爆破等各种语音上的变化。例如:"Would you mind opening the window?"中的"would you"可以发成/ wʊdʒuː /,而不是/ wʊd juː /;"last year"可以发成/ lɑːˈstʃɪə /,而不是/ lɑːst jɪə /。

2. 语调:语调的主要功能在于表示说话者的态度、意图或感情。在英语口语中,语调意义的重要性往往超出语音和词汇意义本身。因此在英语听力测试中,有时候考生虽然只听到片言只语,或者仅仅是部分的谈话内容,却也能根据说话者的语调作出正确的反应。在英语口语中,相同的句子用不同的语调表达会产生不同的意义。例如:

   A: I've heard that it's a good school.

   B: Yes.

   如果用降调说 Yes,就表示 B 同意 A 的话;但如果用降升调来说 Yes,则表示 B 不完全同意 A 的话或者对 A 的话持有保留态度。

3. 句子重音:通过理解重读单词或词组的意义,不但可以找到谈话的关键和中心意思,而且还可以由此对谈话者的真正含义作出正确的推理。试比较:

   1) people *off* the island

   2) people *of* the island

   例(1)和例(2)的发音基本相同,但意思完全不同,例(1)为"岛外居民",例(2)为"岛上居民",其关键的区别就在 off 是重读单词,of 是弱读单词。

UNIT 11

SPORTS

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能：

1. 表示同现在或过去状况相反的虚拟语气。
2. 表示“爱好”、“喜欢”、“感兴趣”、“偏爱”等功能的句型及其用法。
3. 各类日常体育运动的专用名词或词组，如：badminton, hockey, figure skating 等。
4. 运动会和奥运会的知识，如：torch relay 等。
5. 英语口语中表示否定或否定含义的句型，包括全部否定、部分否定的各种表示方法：否定、比较否定、强调否定等。
6. 英语口语中表示否定或否定含义的单词或词组。
7. 表示否定含义的前缀或后缀，及其在句子和对话中的发音。
8. 通过双重否定来表示的肯定强调句式。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

journalist	analyze	evaluate
identify	Mt. Olympus	explode
flame	extinguish	eye-catching

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ____________________

2. ____________________

3. ____________________

4. ....

5. ....

III LISTENING EXERCISES

1. Directions: Listen to the following dialogue and passage and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Norman, the reporter, is interviewing the ________-year-old swimming star, Sally Brown, who became famous when she was ________. She broke ________ at the last Olympics, but she thinks of not swimming at all because of her ________. She believes that if she swam in an ________ competition, she would ________. She used to ________ swimming and work very hard. At that time, she would get up at ________ in the morning and train at ________ as well. She used to swim ________ miles a week. Although she liked ________ other countries and participating in the ________ Olympics, she missed more ________ things. While other girls were ________, she was swimming.

2) The ________ of a sportsman holding a torch now marks the ________ of every Olympic Games. This ________ ceremony, in which a ________ torch is carried by sportsmen from Mt. Olympus in Greece, is still an ________ feature of every modern Olympics. In ________, for instance, a torch was carried ________ round the world to Mexico City. ________ times the torch exploded on the way, but the flame was ________ actually extinguished. This ceremony, ________ the different places where the modern Games are ________ every four years with the site of the ancient Olympics, was ________ in Berlin in ________. But the actual torch ceremony itself dates ________ Ancient Greece, where one of the most eye-catching ________ was across the stadium to the ________ in which the sacred flame was kept ________. They then ________ their torches and raced back.

2. Directions: Listen to the passage and dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

☐ 1) The electronic message system helped keep the journalists aware of the results.

☐ 2) More than 40, 000 Olympic employees and volunteers were at the 23rd Olympics.

☐ 3) During the Olympics computers kept track of accounts and ticketing only.

☐ 4) In training American athletes, computers and high-tech tools analyze performance.

☐ 5) The best title of this passage would be "Los Angeles Hosts the Olympics".

Statements 6 to 15 are based on the following dialogue:

☐ 6) The man has got two tickets for a soccer game the next evening.

☐ 7) The woman hesitates to accept the invitation because she has to see some friends that evening.

☐ 8) The woman has never seen a soccer match before.

☐ 9) The best of the women's teams from Holland and Brazil will play the game.

☐ 10) The man thinks the game fascinating because it is full of action.

☐ 11) The man asks for five pounds for the ticket he bought.

☐ 12) The man bought the tickets beforehand in order to push the woman to go with him.

☐ 13) The woman won't go to the match unless she can get the ticket at a lower price.

☐ 14) The woman is joking when she says she has got to meet some friends.

☐ 15) The woman says she will go to the match and gives the man five pounds.

3. **Directions:** Answer the following questions according to the passage

you have heard.

1) What was the first meaning of the word "sport"?
2) When was the word first used with its usual meaning today?
3) What sort of people are called professional sportsmen?
4) How much can international tennis champions earn a year?
5) How many sportsmen can earn so much money?
6) In which way do sport stars make the most money?

4. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) What did Mr. Robinson usually do at 7:30 in the morning?
2) When and how did he go to his office?
3) What did he do at 8:05 one morning?
4) What did he ask his wife to do that morning?
5) What question did his wife ask him?
6) Where did Mr. Robinson think he was?

5. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....
5) ....
6) ....
7) ....
8) ....
9) ....
10) ....

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (11)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Swimming is an important skill for any child to learn. There are ________________ (**1**) of benefits that come from acquiring the ability to swim. Safety, confidence, friends, ________________ (**2**) and the ability to be exposed to new experiences are all solid reasons to have your child to learn how to swim.

Safety

Swimming is a ________________ (**3**) survival skill. Your child's safety is a major reason to enroll her in swim lessons, or teach her ________________ (**4**) yourself if you are capable of doing so. There are ________________ (**5**) in which knowing how to swim could potentially save her life. For example, if your child were to fall into an unattended pool or out of a boat, being able to swim could help her to keep her head ________________ (**6**).

Confidence

One of the best ways to ____________ (**7**) a child's confidence is to allow him the ________________ (**8**) to learn and develop new skills. Swimming is a skill that can instill a sense of ________________ (**9**) in children. Once a child starts seeing improvement in his ________________ (**10**) it will enable him to feel good about his accomplishments, even if he does not consciously realize the boost in self-esteem.

Social Purposes

When a child knows how to swim, it will open social opportunities, which are an important part of ________________ (**11**), for her. When a daughter's friends want to go to the pool or lake, the parent(s) can find security in knowing that she will be ________________ (**12**) in the water. This gives her more time and chances to socialize with other children and develop important ________________ (**13**).

Competition

An opportunity that is presented to a child who knows to swim, versus one who doesn't, is the chance to ________________ (**14**) a swim team. By joining a swim team, a child will be able to maintain a healthy body ________________ (**15**) he will receive as part of the team. Additionally, being a part of a swim team can ________________ (**16**) the forging of friendships and further development of social skills. These opportunities will be opened if the child has already ________________ (**17**) the basic fundamentals of swimming and illustrates a ________________ (**18**) to try being a part of a youth swim team.

New Experiences

A child who has developed the ability to swim can become exposed to new experiences without ________________ (**19**) parental concern. As an example, if a child is presented with the opportunity to go on a boat ride with a friend's family, a parent will feel more comfortable giving permission if the child is a capable swimmer and can handle himself in the water. Giving your child the ability to have new experiences, especially those with friends, makes the swim lessons ________________ (**20**) it.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

> **Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. Sam is accustomed to writing poems.
   B. Sam writes poems from time to time.
   C. Sam didn't write anything when he was young.
   D. Sam doesn't write poems now.

2) A. She can't remember if he asked someone to repair it or not.
   B. He did repair it but he has probably forgotten.
   C. She is not sure if the man repaired it himself.

D. He should have repaired it but didn't.

3) A. You must come to the reception.
B. I'd rather you didn't come to the reception.
C. Please come to the reception if you are able to.
D. Come to the reception only if you want to.

4) A. Diana was glad to get the scholarship.
B. Diana rejected the scholarship.
C. Diana was too surprised to accept it.
D. Diana thought it should be given to someone else.

5) A. Martin should take part in the contest.
B. Martin should pay more attention to the context.
C. I don't think Martin should take part in the competition.
D. That's a better choice for Martin to make.

6) A. I am permitted, but you are not.
B. You are allowed to touch the file now.
C. Touch the file only if someone tells you to.
D. You cannot touch the file even if you are permitted.

7) A. Don't you need a refill for your boat?
B. Your order for a new motorboat has been filled.
C. You need to pay another bill for your boat.
D. Don't you want to invite your friends to your boat?

8) A. Robin is a terrible person.
B. I think Robin is quite good.
C. Is Robin the one who is terrified?
D. Do you really think he is good?

9) A. Don't ask the waiter for help.
B. Please tell me where to find the helpful waiter.
C. I suggest that you ask the waiter for his recommendation.
D. What is your recommendation?

10) A. As soon as we've eaten, we can talk about the thesis paper.
B. We can correct the mistakes on the paper over lunch.
C. Before we eat we should talk about the paper first.
D. We can talk to the professor once we've finished the paper.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. In a library. B. In a post office.
C. In a classroom. D. In an office.

12) A. Buying some socks.
B. Wearing something else.
C. Purchasing new shoes.
D. Going shopping together.

13) A. Apply at the personnel office.
B. Talk to the administrator first.
C. Go to the office himself.
D. Write to the administrative building.

14) A. The man's roommate was ill.
B. The man looks very angry.
C. The man gets sick.
D. The man is dressed in blue.

15) A. He was stuck in the traffic jam.
B. He came out of the flat too late.
C. He overslept this morning.
D. On the road, the tyre got a puncture and the air let out.

16) A. Fanny didn't called the restaurant.
B. There's no need to reserve a table.
C. Fanny called the restaurant.
D. The man should have called the restaurant.

17) A. They'd better have the mushroom soup and spaghetti for lunch.
B. The man advises to have pizza for lunch.
C. They have had enough soup and spaghetti.

D. They have just had spaghetti, so mushroom soup is suitable for them now.

18) A. Hotel receptionist and resident.
    B. Classmates.
    C. Teacher and student.
    D. Hotel resident and porter.

19) A. They had a misunderstanding four years ago.
    B. They really like each other very much.
    C. They've been angry with one another for a long time.
    D. They've never learned how to express their feelings.

20) A. They don't have to pay a visit again.
    B. They should get someone to help them.
    C. They'll have to get something done next week.
    D. They shouldn't postpone the visit any longer.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ______________________________

2) ______________________________

3) ______________________________

4) ______________________________

5) ______________________________

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ....

....

....

2) ....

....

....

3) ....

....

....

提高听力技能的几点建议(II)

III 努力掌握句型和句法知识以及文化背景知识

1. 熟悉英语口语基本句型结构可以对听到的内容情景做出迅速反应。下列句型可以提出建议和意见:
   It might be a good idea to wait and see what the weather is like.
   What do you think of seeing the film tomorrow?
   Wouldn't it be a good (better) idea to buy tickets in advance?
   Would you like to go on a river-trip up the Thames?
   Shall we have lunch at the "Gold Lion" restaurant?
   How about having some wine with our supper?
   Let's have a dinner party.
   Why not throw all these old newspapers away?
   We'd better let our friends know we're coming.
   We might as well sit down while we're waiting.

   下列句型则通常用以表示请求:
   Would you show me those photographs, please?
   Would you mind telling me how to use the dictionary?
   May I have my key, please?
   Won't you have another cup of coffee?
   Would you like to have more chicken?
   Why don't you come nearer the fire?
   Could you tell me the time, please?

2. 句法包括时态、语态、单复数等语法概念。掌握句法知识可帮助提高捕捉信号词的能力,可以预测可能听到的语言信息,便于理解记忆。例如:
   A: 表示比较 (Comparison)
      likewise, similarly, in comparison
   B: 表示对比关系 (Contrast)
      however, unlike, whereas, on the other hand
   C: 表示因果关系 (Cause and Effect)
      therefore, thus, accordingly, then

D: 表示举例（Exemplification）
for example, namely, for instance

E: 表示（Summary）
in short, on the whole, to sum up

3. 在听力测试中，不少考生往往听懂了全部内容后却仍然找不到正确的答案，其主要原因之一就是缺乏必要的文化与背景知识。例如：Dale measured the rice, salt and water and put them into a pan on the stove. 考生如果不了解西方人士煮饭时要量米放盐的烹调方式，对此句就会感到迷惑不解，难以做出正确的反应。文化背景知识与听力理解有着密切的联系，考生平时应该尽可能地多积累有关英语国家政治、经济、文化、风俗等方面的知识。同时，还应当注意积累其他各方面的常识和各类学科的基本知识。这些都将有助于攻克听力上的难关。

UNIT 12

CULTURE & HISTORY

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能:

1. 对句中谓语动词表示强调的用法。
2. 掌握后续分词、不定式的一些常用动词和动词词组,如:used to do, enjoy doing 等。
3. 了解有关国家和地区的历史与文化背景,如:early settlers, American Indians, immigrants 等。
4. 掌握有关成语或习惯用法。
5. Cause 泛指事物的起因、缘故或原因。Effect 泛指结果、后果或效果。Cause and Effect 是指两者之间相辅相成的逻辑关系。本单元要求考生掌握下列听力与口译基本技能:
    1) 英语口语中最常见的用连词等来表示的因果关系。使用比较频繁的连词有:because, so, and, hence, thus, since, as, therefore, consequently, accordingly, for (the reason that) 等。
    2) 英语口语中用介词或介词短语等来表示的因果关系,如:for, by, with, though, because of, thanks to, owing to, on account of, due to, as a result of 等。
    3) 用动词或动词组等来表示的因果关系,如:cause, produce, result in, result from, bring about, give rise to, occur from, attribute (something) to, ascribe (something) to。
    4) 用动词的非谓语形式(不定式或分词)或者用 that 引导的原因状语分句来表示的因果关系。
    5) 用上下文来表示的因果关系。
    6) 用虚拟语气等结构来表示的因果关系。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

all of a sudden	inscription	William Shakespeare
signature	funeral	convey
edelweiss	chrysanthemum	sweetheart
colonist	canoe	pumpkin
Swede	tribe	son-in-law
blink	Mediterranean	Prime Minister

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

II LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and passage and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Bonnie and Max are in a second-hand ________. Bonnie likes the place as she is interested to know what people used to enjoy ________. Max finds a detective published ________ years ago, which costs ________ cents, while Bonnie sees a book of ________-century poetry. Someone gave the book as a ________ and wrote a note on the inside of the ________. It's dated ________. Although it costs ________ cents, Bonnie thinks it may be ________ more. She decides to go to the ________ to do some research, but Max believes his book is a better ________.

2) It is common ________ in the western countries for you to bring some

flowers when ________ a friend or relative, say, on the occasion of a birthday or a wedding anniversary, ________ or a funeral. The flowers in ________ bloom will convey without ________ your best wishes, gratitude and congratulations. People ________ from country to country in their preference for some flowers, so ________ so that some flowers are considered as their national or city flowers. Tulips are Holland's national ________. Swiss take the small and ________ flower, edelweiss, as their national flower, for it is a symbol of ________ and loyalty, while in China white flowers are only used at funeral ________. Chrysanthemums are much ________ in China, but the yellow color is ________ by some European countries as of ________. What is more, for different occasions, people in different countries often ________ some flowers for a particular purpose or to mark a particular ________. For instance, red roses are usually ________ for love to be sent between sweethearts.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 10 are based on the following passage:

☐ 1) The early settlers met with great difficulties when they first arrived in America.

☐ 2) Some Indians helped the settlers to survive the severely cold winters.

☐ 3) The new life was much simpler than that in England.

☐ 4) The new settlers taught the Indians new means of water travel.

☐ 5) The Indians taught the settlers to travel by snowshoes in winter.

☐ 6) Corn and pumpkin were plentiful in England.

☐ 7) The Indians did not introduce to the settlers how to make clothing from animal skins.

☐ 8) The settlers were well prepared for the hardships that they would have.

☐ 9) The settlers brought tools to the New World.

☐ 10) Spanish earlier findings had made the English think life in the New World would not be easy.

Statements 11 to 17 are based on the following passage:

☐ 11) Written records of the past plays a most important role in our learning of the human history.

☐ 12) Where there are no written records, there is no history.

☐ 13) The written records of the central Africa 200 years ago were destroyed by fire or wars.

☐ 14) The Chinese who lived 4,000 years ago left written records for those living after them.

☐ 15) "Remembered history" is regarded as especially valuable when it is told in the form of story.

☐ 16) "Remembered history", compared with written history, is less dependable.

☐ 17) We could learn more about our past if our ancestors keep a written record of every past event.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) Was the man satisfied with his married life?
2) Why didn't the man and his wife interfere in each other's business?
3) Why didn't they get annoyed with each other?
4) What sort of decisions did the man's wife make?
5) According to the man, what were the important decisions?

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ______________________________

2) ______________________________

3) ______________________________

4) ....

5) ....

6) ....

7) ....

8) ....

9) ....

10) ....

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (12)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Born December 5, 1901 in Chicago, Illinois, Disney was raised on a Midwestern farm in Missouri, and in Kansas City, where he was able to acquire some rudimentary ________________ (1) from correspondence courses and Saturday ________________ (2) classes. He would later use many of the animals and characters that he knew from that Missouri farm in his cartoons.

He ______________ (3) out of high school at the age of 17 to serve in World War I. After serving briefly overseas as an ambulance driver, Disney returned in 1919 to Kansas City for an apprenticeship as a ______________ (4) illustrator and later made primitive animated advertising cartoons. By 1922, he had ________________ (5) his own shop.

Initial failure sent Disney to Hollywood in 1923, where in partnership with his loyal ________________ (6) Roy, he managed to resume cartoon production. His ________________ (7) came with the creation of Mickey Mouse in *Steamboat Willie*. *Steamboat Willie* was the first fully synchronized sound cartoon and featured Disney as the ________________ (8) of a character first called "Mortimer Mouse." Disney's wife, Lillian, suggested

that Mickey sounded better and Disney agreed.

Living frugally, he reinvested profits to ________________ (**9**). His insistence on technical perfection and his unsurpassed gifts as story editor quickly pushed his firm ahead. The invention of such cartoon characters as Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Minnie, and Goofy combined with the daring and innovative use of music, sound, and folk material (as in *The Three Little Pigs*) made the Disney shorts of the 1930s a phenomenon of worldwide success. This success led to the ________________ (**10**) of immensely profitable, Disney-controlled sidelines in advertising, publishing, and franchised goods, which helped shape ________________ (**11**) for nearly 40 years.

Disney rapidly expanded his studio facilities to include ________________ (**12**) where a whole new generation of animators developed and ________________ (**13**) the production of the first feature-length cartoon, *Snow White* (1937). Other costly animated features followed, including *Pinocchio*, *Bambi*, and the celebrated musical experiment *Fantasia*. With *Seal Island* (1948), wildlife films became an additional ________________ (**14**).

In 1954, Disney successfully ______________ (**15**) television. By the time of his death, the Disney studio's output ______________ (**16**) 21 full-length animated films, 493 short subjects, 47 live-action films, seven True-Life Adventure features, ______________ (**17**) hours of Mickey Mouse Club television programs, 78 half-hour Zorro television ________________ (**18**), and 280 other television shows.

On July 18, 1957, Disney opened Disneyland, a gigantic projection of his personal fantasies in Anaheim, California, which has proved the most successful ________________ (**19**) in history with 6.7 million people visiting it by 1966. The idea for the park came to him after taking his children to other amusement parks and watching them have fun on amusement rides. He decided to build a park where the entire family could ________________ (**20**) together. In 1971, Disney World, in Orlando, Florida, opened. Since then, Disney theme parks have opened in Tokyo, Paris and Hong Kong.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. How was your barbecue?
   B. Please barbecue with us.
   C. We used to barbecue together.
   D. Will there be four of us for a barbecue?

2) A. Louisa will want my iTouch tomorrow.
   B. I can't imagine how Louisa will do it.
   C. Louisa probably won't want my iTouch.
   D. I don't want to lend my iTouch to Louisa.

3) A. We need a new one.
   B. It should be put away before it gets broken.
   C. It's beyond repair now.
   D. It has to be fixed immediately.

4) A. Jack is less successful than Lucy.
   B. Lucy is less successful than Jack.
   C. Lucy is better than Jack in every aspect.
   D. Jack is not a good student.

5) A. He will probably break your heart.
   B. He will not let you be disappointed.
   C. He will never come down.
   D. He will never lose heart.

6) A. She must make her own decisions.
   B. Tell her now what she should be doing.
   C. You're probably not going to ruin her life.
   D. She's not running away from her problems.

7) A. He should have stayed here.
B. He has to go back home for the Spring Festival.
C. He is probably with his family now.
D. He can't have left for his hometown.

8) A. It was often visited by an advertising company.
B. It was responsible for the advertising company.
C. The number of orphans there has been growing.
D. An advertising company funded it.

9) A. I don't think we should eat outside.
B. I think we should have a picnic outside.
C. We don't know where to have a picnic.
D. Why do you want to eat outside?

10) A. Do I have to call you again in a couple of days?
B. I'll have to drop it and pick it up again.
C. Is it all right if I visit you in two days?
C. I'll climb to its peak tomorrow.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. It's a sunny day.
B. He doesn't think it's going to rain.
C. He will take an umbrella.
D. It won't rain according to the weather forecast.

12) A. She didn't notice the coin collection.
B. Betty probably collected the coins.
C. She doesn't like Bill's collection of coins.
D. Bill's coins are very attractive.

13) A. 10:10.

B. 10:30.

C. 10:40.

D. 11:00.

14) A. He'll attend it if the woman does so.

B. He doubts if he'll be able to attend it.

C. He's too tired to attend it.

D. He's eager to attend it.

15) A. In a dressing shop.

B. In a greengrocer's.

C. In a bookstore.

D. In a café.

16) A. Two hours.

B. Two and a half hours.

C. Three hours.

D. Five hours.

17) A. It's a very long one.

B. It should take place as planned.

C. The arrangements are uncertain so far.

D. It will be held at a place far from here.

18) A. Leave the neighborhood.

B. Pay several bills.

C. Visit Ben.

D. Find out where Ben lives.

19) A. A film.

B. Boxing.

C. Novels.

D. A person.

20) A. 1, 000 dollars.

B. 1, 300 dollars.

C. 1, 600 dollars.

D. 1, 900 dollars.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ______________________________

2) ______________________________

3) ______________________________

4) ______________________________

5) ______________________________

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ______________________________

____

____

2) ______________________________

____

____

3) ______________________________

____

____

英语听力理解应试指南

在听力测试过程中,由于紧张心情和焦虑情绪等心理因素,会使原来熟悉的信息变成生疏,影响考生的正常发挥。因此,考生必须要有足够的信心,排除一切心理负担去应试。在听力测试中,不必因听到生词就紧张,考生应该充分运用推断和猜测能力,相信自己有能力借助于逻辑、常识、语法结构、语境和对主题背景知识的了解,来猜测没有听懂或漏听单词的意思,通过推理,从听到的内容中得出正确的选择。下面着重介绍在进行英语听力测试项目时应注意的几个具体问题:

1. 填字听写
   1) 准确理解所听文章的主旨句及主题思想。
   2) 应尽可能地使用缩略、词首字母等简要易懂的速记方式,不受语法、拼写等因素的干扰。
   3) 应重点记录实词(Content Word),例如:名词、动词、形容词、副词等。有些虚词(Function Word),例如:介词、冠词等,可根据语法知识、习惯用法来补充完整。
   4) 最后,整理、补充记录,根据文章内容、英语语法和习惯,将所听到的词组完整地填入相应的答卷空格。同时,注意单词的正确拼写和虚词的正确使用。

2. 听力理解
   1) 集中思想,尽力用心记文章或对话的细节内容。
   2) 适当做些记录。例如:表达主要内容的词组、数字、日期和年代等。
   3) 抓紧时间迅速浏览选择题,以便准确地预测可能出现或需要回答的问题。
   4) 文章或谈话后的提问问题大致可分为两大类:推论题和细节题。推论题包括主题和中心思想、谈话者的身份、对象、谈话场所和时间、含义以及对前后行为的推测等。细节题针对文章或谈话的具体内容提问,一般均不转弯抹角,除非在提问时出现并且强调了NOT一词。
      例如:
      What is NOT mentioned as a reason for the students to participate?
      如果遇到这类问题,就应该选择听力中没有出现过的内容。

5） 在是非题选择中，应特别注意：(1)那些仅有部分正确内容的题目；(2)带有 always，never 等强调词、词组或句型的题目。

6） 平时听力练习时努力掌握、扩展有关词汇，熟悉单词和词组在快速语句中的发音。

7） 广泛阅读，了解并掌握各门基础学科的入门知识。这样，即使只听懂了部分内容，也能根据所掌握的专门知识做出正确的选择。

3. 听译

1） 用心记住听译句子和段落的完整意思。

2） 适当速记数字、日期、年代以及帮助记忆段落主要内容的词组或句子等。

3） 翻译时应注意内容的完整、正确与连贯表达，切忌翻译成连自己也看不懂的句子。

4） 注意培养记忆力，由浅入深，从复述简单句开始，逐渐过渡到复合句与片段。

UNIT 13

SCIENCE, COMPUTER & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能：

1. 表示请求及询问的用法，如：Excuse me, but ... ? What about ... ? 等。
2. 关于计算机、软件的词汇和词组，如：palm-tops, portable computer, Word, Excel, IBM 等。
3. 关于网络信息和信息技术的词汇和词组，如：email, download, Internet, information age, IT 等。
4. 有关国家和地区的背景知识。
5. 表示人物或事物之间相等比较的句型。
6. 表示人物或事物之间不相等比较的句型。
7. 表示人物、事物或行为之间的对照或对比。常用的连词有：however, nevertheless, though, although, or rather, in fact, actually, to be exact, on the other hand, on the contrary, in contrast, the more ... , the more ... , used to ... , but (not) ...等。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

brochure	the printer's	Word / Excel / Power Point
Macintosh	diagnose	hacker
via	virus	for good or bad
arouse	chaos	disaster

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ______________________________
2. ______________________________
3. ______________________________
4. ______________________________
5. ______________________________

II LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and passage and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) The man is interested in the computer classes and ________ for some brochures. But they are still at the printer's, so the woman there tries to describe the ________ to him. As the man doesn't have much ________, he wants her to give him a ________ idea of the kinds of the classes. The woman tells him that their classes start ________, and they will ________ classes in ________ computing skills and the ________ of Word, Excel, etc., on ________ and Macintosh computers. Most classes are from ________ to ________, two nights a week; the learners can choose ________ two nights they want. The woman also promises to ________ the man a brochure as soon as possible, but he prefers the woman to ________ him and he'll ________ it up himself.

2) After the _______ of the first computer, computers have brought a great _______ into the world. They help man _______ many hard tasks which could hardly be done by _______ before. Moreover, in hospitals they are _______ diagnose an illness, analyze test results and _______ a very sick patient. What is more unbelievable and exciting is that you can _______ your friends all over the world in a _______ by email. However, computers do not always do us _______. For instance, some clever hackers are finding ways to _______ computer

codes and transfer millions of dollars to their accounts via computers. In addition, some computer experts make viruses to _______ all the data stored in computers. Any new technology has its bright side _______ its dark side. We should not get rid of it because of its dark side. _______ the contrary, if we want to turn it into our own _______, we should put more funds to the _______ of computers to make them _______ us better.

3) The eye is very _______ to a camera: to take a picture there must be _______ light, but not _______ much. On a camera, the _______ of the lens can usually be adjusted. When the light is _______, your eye pupil grows small; when there is _______ much light, the pupil grows _______. In a camera, the lens must be _______ on the object to be photographed. This is done by _______ the distance between the lens and the _______ inside the camera. Your eye has _______ which make such changes automatically. If you are looking at something _______ away, things which are close _______ will not appear very _______. However, if you are looking at some object close _______ you, _______ objects will appear indistinct. You can see _______ the lens works if you ask someone to stand at a window and look _______ the distance and then to look at a _______ on the window glass. You will be able to see his eye change _______ slightly as he looks from one area to the other. The eyes, in fact, _______ if they are looking _______ the distance. Therefore, it is a good idea to look up _______ and then if you are concentrating _______ some work close to your eyes.

4) Facial expression tests show that anger is one of the _______ difficult emotions to detect from facial expression. Professor Dallas interviewed _______ students with _______ of extremely angry person, and asked them to _______ out the emotion from the facial expression. Only _______ made correct judgments. Anger was most frequently judged as "_______." Other studies show that it is extremely difficult to _______ whether a man is angry or not just by _______ at his face. The investigators find later that women are _______ at detecting anger from facial expression than men are. Strangely, they find that psychological _______ does not sharpen one's _______ to judge a

man's emotions by his expressions but ________ actually to block it. For in the university tests, the more ________ the subject has taken in psychology, the ________ judgment scores he turned in.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 8 are based on the following passage:

☐ 1) The main idea of the passage is that computers have become part of our daily lives.

☐ 2) Some people hold that computers may bring financial problems as well as leisure.

☐ 3) Computers can be very useful in families in that they help you make records of your accounts.

☐ 4) Computerized robots can take over all the unpleasant jobs.

☐ 5) People differ in their opinions about and attitudes to computers.

☐ 6) The speaker's attitude to computers is quite approving.

☐ 7) The biggest fear of some people is that spending too much time on computers may spoil people's relationship.

☐ 8) Computers may take over from human beings altogether and change the life they have been used to.

Statements 9 to 14 are based on the following passage:

☐ 9) The first computers were invented early in the twentieth century.

☐ 10) It is only in the last twenty or so years that personal computers were introduced.

☐ 11) Computers have had such a great influence on us that we now cannot imagine what the world would be like without them.

☐ 12) In the future computers will be used to bring a lot of benefits and chaos as well.

☐ 13) Computers in the future may become too complex for man to understand and control.

☐ 14) No matter how fast technology progresses, we should always be able to control it.

☐ 15) The passage is mainly about the wide use of computers in our lives.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) What position did the man write to ask for?
2) Whom did his friend introduce him to?
3) And what did the person do to him?
4) What happened a few months later?
5) What did the letter say?
6) Why did the man laugh at the letter?
7) Who actually signed the letter?

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....
5) ....
6) ....
7) ....
8) ....
9) ....
10) ....

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (13)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

The United Nations estimates that the world reached 7 billion people on November 1st, 2011. No one can be sure. The United States Census Bureau does not ________________ (**1**) that to happen until March, 2011. Populations are ________________ (**2**) than economies in many poor countries in Africa and some in Asia. At the same time, low fertility rates in Japan and many European nations have raised concerns about ________________ (**3**). Population experts at the United Nations estimated that the world reached ________________ (**4**) billion in October, 1999. They predict 9 billion by ________________ (**5**) and 10 billion by the end of the century. China's population of 1.3 billion is ________________ (**6**) the world's largest. India is second at 1.2 billion. But India is expected to ________________ (**7**) China and reach 1.5 billion people around 2025. India will also have one of the world's youngest populations. Economists say this is ________________ (**8**) a so-called demographic dividend. India could ________________ (**9**) the skills of young people in a growing economy at a time when other countries have ________________ (**10**) populations. But economists say current rates of growth, although high, may not ________________ (**11**).

Also, the public education system is failing to ________________ (**12**) and schooling is often of poor quality. Another concern is ________________ (**13**). Nearly half of India's children under the age of five are malnourished. Sarah Crowe at the United Nations Children's Fund in New Delhi says these two problems could ________________ (**14**). The child is unable to really grow to ________________ (**15**) and will remain in a state of stunting and not be able to learn when it goes to school — when he or she goes to school, and indeed later earn and really ________________ (**16**) and pay into the economic and help the country and the region

________________ (**17**). Michal Rutkowski is the director of human development in South Asia at the World Bank. He says the 7 billionth person ________________ (**18**) be a girl born in rural Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is one of India's poorest and most ________________ (**19**) states, with nearly 200 million people. He says reaching 7 billion people in the world is a good time for a ________________ (**20**).

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

> **Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. Monica now prefers Italian food.
   B. Monica no longer eats Italian food.
   C. Monica is buying more food than she can use.
   D. Monica is accustomed to Italian food.

2) A. She received the wrong seat.
   B. She should have gotten a receipt.
   C. She took the wrong receipt.
   D. She always makes such mistakes.

3) A. That cold drink wasn't fresh, was it?
   B. There wasn't any cold drink in the refrigerator.
   C. Fresh cold drinks weren't available.
   D. The cold drink was very refreshing, wasn't it?

4) A. This dishwasher will fit into your house.
   B. You dislike dishwashers.
   C. We offer delivery of goods.
   D. The dishwashers are sold out.

5) A. Nancy will need help if she enrolls in that course.
   B. Nancy has dreamed of enrolling in that course for a long time.

C. Nancy won't be able to help you to enroll in that course.
D. Nancy will avoid enrolling in that course if possible.

6) A. Can you see if it's snowing?
B. Please repeat what you said.
C. What did the weather forecast say?
D. Snow seems likely.

7) A. The duplicating machine is working properly.
B. There is something wrong with the duplicating machine.
C. There's no more A4 paper in the duplicating machine.
D. Some paper is out of the duplicating machine.

8) A. There has been little rain for a long time.
B. The stream was almost full of water.
C. There was no water in the stream.
D. Only a little water was left in the stream.

9) A. Don't worry about your future.
B. It's important for you to think about your future.
C. You will certainly have a nice future.
D. There is always something to fool around with.

10) A. Driving this van is very easy for me.
B. It isn't worth fixing this van.
C. There is really nothing special to say about the van.
D. It's very inexpensive to repair the van.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. Because the man was good at driving.
B. Because the road was in good condition.
C. Because there's no traffic jam.

D. Because they took a route which shortened the distance.

12) A. She prefers the stadium.
B. She agrees with the man.
C. The light isn't bright enough.
D. The light in the restaurant is perfect.

13) A. The sun is shining.
B. It's raining heavily.
C. It's snowy.
D. The wind is blowing hard.

14) A. It would be a meaningless act.
B. They can't find the means to do it.
C. They should definitely do it.
D. She had meant to do it earlier.

15) A. Daughter and father.
B. Hotel clerk and resident.
C. Caller and operator.
D. Patient and nurse.

16) A. He doesn't like the director's movies at all.
B. He only likes one of the director's movies.
C. He shares the woman's opinion of the director.
D. The director could have gotten better movies.

17) A. The man will stop the car.
B. The woman will go into the grocer's.
C. They will drive to a park.
D. The man will drive on.

18) A. He doesn't want to take them there.
B. He's willing to lend them the car.
C. He would prefer to go to the performance on foot.
D. He will take them there if he can.

19) A. Victoria is too faraway.
B. Victoria is absolutely wonderful.
C. The trip to Victoria costs too much.
D. It's the worst place in the world.

20) A. She's making steady progress.
B. She's a good speaker already.
C. She's unsatisfied with the French class.
D. She's sure the class is too slow for her.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ....
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....
5) ....

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ....
....
....
2) ....
....
....
3) ....
....
....

UNIT 14

TRAVEL

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能:

1. 动词的 -ing 形式, 如:go shopping, go camping 等。
2. 表示"允许"、"准许"等功能的句型及其用法。
3. 有关交通、住宿、询问、查路等表达。
4. 有关旅游景点、文化遗产等的描述。
5. 含有 always, ever, only 等副词或形容词的强调句型及其含义。
6. 含有 nothing, nobody, never, no one 等否定词或词组的强调句型及其含义。
7. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级。
8. 用比较句型来表示最高级的含义。句中往往含有否定其余比较对象的单词或词级,如:any other, the rest (of the class), no one, nothing, nobody。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

beverage	designate	luxury
cruise	Dallas	Baton
Atlanta	re-board	alcoholic
travel agency	return ticket	

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ____

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

III LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

   1) The woman is most likely at the ________. She has been in Switzerland for ________ and in ________ for ________. She doesn't have anything special to declare except ________ of rum, which cost her around ________. The man asked her to ________ the suitcase and then give the card to the ________ at the ________ desk.

   2) The semester is almost ________ now and Vivian has been studying for her ________ exams. Her sister is coming to visit her this ________ and they'd like to see some of the ________. But travelling is very ________. Roy advises her to camp. She can rent the ________ she needs, which is much ________ than buying it or staying at a ________. Moreover, being close to ________ is a good way to ________about the school life for a moment. Vivian has the wrong idea that they can camp ________ they like rather than in a designated area. But there are plenty of ________ parks, state parks and ________ owned camp grounds for the travelers. And camping is a good way to make ________ friends.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

   Statements 1 to 6 are based on the following passage:

   ☐ 1) The Luxury Cruise bus will probably leave Dallas at 1:35 in the afternoon.

   ☐ 2) Some of the passengers on the bus may not go to Atlanta.

   ☐ 3) The bus will leave Baton 45 minutes after the dinner.

☐ 4) The trip from Baton to Atlanta will take more than 7 and a half hours.

☐ 5) Drinking of alcoholic beverages is only permitted in the last six rows.

☐ 6) Smoking is not allowed in the front rows as the bus is air-conditioned.

Statements 7 to 12 are based on the following dialogue:

☐ 7) The telephone number of Pacific Travel Agency is 874-9953.

☐ 8) Ralph called the agency because he wanted some information about holidays in New York.

☐ 9) The phone call was made early in the afternoon.

☐ 10) Ralph first wanted to know what the weather will be like.

☐ 11) Cindy works in the North American Travel Agency.

☐ 12) Cindy answered all Ralph's questions on the phone.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) Where did Mr. Carter go for his holidays? Why?
2) Whom did he find to go up the mountain with him? And why did he do so?
3) When did the guide stop to warn Mr. Carter?
4) Why did the guide ask him to be careful?
5) What did the guide ask Mr. Carter to do if he did fall? And why?

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....

5) ....

6) ....

7) ....

8) ....

9) ....

10) ....

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (14)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Old age may not sound exciting. But ________________ (1) findings offer good news for older people and for people worried about getting older. Researchers found that people become happier and ________________ (2) less worry after they reach the age of 50. ________________ (3), they say by the age of 85, people are happier with their life than they were when they were 80 years old.

The findings came from a survey of more than ________________ (4) adults in the United States. The Gallup Organization questioned them ________________ (5) in 2008. At that time, the people were between the ages of 80 and 85. The researchers asked questions about emotions like happiness, sadness and worry. They also asked about ________________ (6) or emotional stress. Arthur Stone in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science at Stony Brook University in New York ________________ (7) the study. His team found that levels of stress were highest among adults between the ages of ________________ (8). The findings showed that stress levels ________________ (9) after people reached their 50s. Happiness was highest among the ________________ (10) adults and those in their early 70s. The people ________________ (11) report feeling negative emotions were those in their 70s and 80s.

The study also showed that men and women have ______________ (12) emotional patterns as they grow older. However, women ______________ (13) reported more sadness, stress and worry than men. The findings appeared in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Researchers say they do not know why happiness ______________ (14) as people get older. One theory is that, as people grow older, they grow ______________ (15) for what they have and have better control of their emotions. They also spend less time ______________ (16) bad experiences. Professor Stone says the emotional patterns could be linked to changes in how people ______________ (17), or maybe even changes in brain chemistry. The researchers also considered ______________ (18) influences like having young children, ______________ (19) or being single. But they found that influences like these did not affect the levels of happiness and well-being ______________ (20) age.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. Whoever wins the lottery gets a new automobile.
   B. A new automobile took the first place in the race.
   C. You will have to pay the full price for a new automobile.
   D. Maybe you can find a lot of new automobiles.

2) A. The grapes are quite mature now.
   B. The grapes are ready to be picked.
   C. The grapes are too sour to eat.
   D. The grapes are really very sweet.

3) A. Johnson has bought some cheap vases.
   B. Johnson's vases are inexpensive.

C. The vases I bought are more expensive than Johnson's.
D. Many different kinds of vases are there.

4) A. Jason lectured on cubism.
B. Jason talked to the painter.
C. Picasso lectured on cubism.
D. Jason was glad to talk to Picasso.

5) A. I'd like to see more nice monuments.
B. The monument's appearance can be improved.
C. The monument itself is a beautiful sight.
D. The location of the monument is lovely.

6) A. The telephone directory in the office is not for public use.
B. Is every one of those books a telephone directory?
C. There are quite a few books on the bookshelf in the office.
D. Anybody can use the telephone directory in the office.

7) A. Jeff was in a pharmacy.
B. Jeff was in a department store.
C. Jeff was aboard a plane.
D. Jeff was in a restaurant.

8) A. My parents asked me to leave my overcoat at their house.
B. My parents may have forgotten to take their overcoats.
C. My overcoat is probably at my parents' house.
D. I had to leave my overcoat for my parents.

9) A. They looked for a place to go.
B. They enjoyed visiting Stratford.
C. They were not interested in visiting Stratford.
D. They visited Stratford and other places as well.

10) A. Go down the 5th Avenue, then turn left.
B. Turn left at the 5th Avenue.
C. We're going straight to the 5th Avenue.
D. Turn right at the 5th Avenue.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. She didn't work hard.
B. She wasn't promoted though she had made great efforts.
C. She got the promotion.
D. She didn't want to be promoted.

12) A. A dentist.
B. A plumber.
C. A surgeon.
D. A tailor.

13) A. She is driving.
B. She is learning to use a computer.
C. She is selecting a TV set with the help of the man.
D. She is asking about a certain store.

14) A. It will be held in a week.
B. It wasn't exactly an art exhibition.
C. It was on two weeks ago.
D. It won't be held as expected.

15) A. She has everything she needs.
B. Her talent and hard work are not enough.
C. She needs to make some changes.
D. Her luck had been bad.

16) A. On the second floor.
B. At the men's department.
C. At the cosmetics department.
D. In a department store.

17) A. He is anxious to see Linda's reaction to the gift.
    B. He doesn't have time to look at the gift.
    C. He can't wait to see the gift either.
    D. He already knows what Linda will say.

18) A. Prepare for his thesis on economic crisis.
    B. Go through the article quickly.
    C. Read the article thoroughly.
    D. Present a new theory to the class.

19) A. In a garden.
    B. In the woods.
    C. At a florist's shop.
    D. At a post office.

20) A. She would like to change the subject.
    B. Jane's isn't the one that's messy.
    C. Her room isn't the one that's messy.
    D. She shares a room with Betty.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

> **Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ....

2) ....

3) ....

4) ....

5) ....

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ____

____

____

2) ____

____

____

3) ____

____

____

UNIT 15

HEALTH

【说明】本单元要求学员掌握下列英语语言与听力技能：

1. 表示"推荐"、"提醒"功能的句型及其用法，如：What does an expert recommend?
2. 人体各部位的名称及其他有关表达，如：stretch the arms 等。
3. 疾病、卫生保健方面的用语，如：blood pressure, keep fit, feel dizzy, run a high fever 等。
4. 在听力测试中，英语惯用语在口头表达中用得很多。惯用语的搭配往往是固定的，其含义必须从整体上去理解，而不是通过其中个别单词的意思去理解。因此，考生应该将惯用语视为新的陌生的词组来学习。在听力中，要特别注意惯用语连贯发音，如：turn in, cut out, go over, head and shoulders above 等，进一步掌握下列听力基本技能：
   1）以动词为中心的惯用语（即短语动词）在句子或对话中的发音及其含义。
   2）以名词、形容词或介词为中心的惯用语在句子或对话中的发音及其含义。

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

Vocabulary Preview

blood pressure	keep-fit	upright
apart	stretch	nutrient
infection	balanced diet	strain

I SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

II LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and monologue and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Though we've heard a lot about exercises, experts can't ________ on which ones are the best. Now some doctors are ________ arm exercises. The ________ reason is not that our arms are too fat and ________, but that it is an ideal way to be physically ________. The man believes that arm exercises may ________ the blood pressure. But the article the woman read says that it can be ________ by doing some ________ exercises at the same time. The ________ the body's involved in the exercises, the ________. And there's great ________ of losing some weight. The exercises the experts recommend are ________ with special bikes that makes people ________ both their arms and ________, and walking while ________ weights.

2) It's nice to see so many of you here on such a ________ night. Well, this is the ________ week of our keep-fit ________ and I hope you're all beginning to feel the ________ from the exercises you've been doing. Right! For the ________ two exercises I'd like you to stand ________ with your feet apart and your arms ________ your head. You'll need to leave a good ________ between you. Now, bend ________ to touch the floor between your feet. That's right. Get up and ________ you go again to touch the floor a ________ time. OK, you can return to your ________ position again. Now, I want you to

repeat that exercise ________ more times. Ready? Go! For the second exercise, stand with your feet apart again and your arms at your ________. Now I want you to make ________ circles, with ________ arms at the same time, backwards and ________. Really stretch your arms!

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 6 are based on the following passage:

☐ 1) Many doctors believe breakfast is the most important meal of the day.

☐ 2) We will have the energy and nutrients we need to start working as long as we eat breakfast.

☐ 3) The people tested in the recent study include children and very old people.

☐ 4) People who skip breakfast completely will work more efficiently than those who eat a poor one.

☐ 5) People whose work requires much use of the brains especially need a proper breakfast.

☐ 6) If school children don't eat fruit, eggs and milk for breakfast, they will not be able to learn quickly or concentrate on their lessons.

Statements 7 to 12 are based on the following passage:

☐ 7) The main purpose of keeping fit is to resist the mental and physical tiredness.

☐ 8) To enjoy more of the life we are now living is one purpose of keeping good health.

☐ 9) People do not always follow the plan of a balanced diet, proper rest and regular exercises.

☐ 10) Most people don't have proper exercises as they fail to see the importance of physical fitness.

☐ 11) People who don't put their heart under much strain may less likely get heart diseases.

☐ 12) Most of our body's weight is taken by the muscles.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

1) How old is the millionaire?
2) What is he doing at the university?
3) What is he going to tell the audience?
4) According to him, what's the secret of living a long and wealthy life?
5) What is the young man's question?
6) How does the millionaire answer it?

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) ....
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....
5) ....
6) ....
7) ....
8) ....
9) ....
10) ....

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (15)

PART A Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

The human digestive system is ________________ (1) bacteria — mostly good bacteria. These organisms help ________________ (2) food so the body can use the nutrients. Scientists are ________________ (3) the link between what kinds of bacteria live in our gut and what kinds of food we eat. Gary Wu from the University of Pennsylvania and other scientists did two studies. Mr. Wu says the studies ________________ (4) connections between the food that people ate and the kind of microbes living in their intestines. He says people with one kind of diet had ________________ (5) bacteria than people who ate a different diet. In the second study, ________________ (6) took part in a so-called controlled feeding experiment. They had to change their normal diet. Yet their digestive bacteria ________________ (7) much the same. This suggests that the mix of bacteria is ________________ (8) long-term dietary patterns, not what people ate in recent days. Gary Wu thinks testing people's mix of intestinal bacteria might be ________________ (9) to measure their disease risk than asking about their diet. He says intestinal bacteria might even ________________ (10) in the development of disease. If so, this could lead scientists to new ways to help ________________ (11) diseases. It means that if you could switch the types of bacteria in your gut, perhaps you could ________________ (12) the development of certain types of diseases — perhaps the types of diseases ________________ (13) western or more industrialized nations. That's a little bit more speculative, but that's something that is certainly very much of ________________ (14) in the field.

The two studies are in the journal *Science*. The research may ________________ (15) understanding of how diet affects health. Another recent study involving diet warned that obesity is ________________ (16) worldwide, but especially in the United States and Britain. The findings appeared in the Lancet medical journal. Worldwide, experts say 1.5 billion adults ________________ (17). Another half-billion are obese. At current rates, about half of all American adults could be obese by 2030. In Britain, obesity rates could reach ________________ (18) for men and 43% for women. Experts say the rise in obesity is likely to ________________ (19) an increase in cases of diabetes, heart disease, cancer and other conditions. Obesity is also ________________ (20) among children.

PART B Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

1) A. It is almost impossible for me to leave in October.
   B. I had better take off as soon as possible.
   C. I should leave in two weeks in October.
   D. I want to take a two-week vacation in October.

2) A. Mary's present will be prepared today.
   B. Mary's presentation is today.
   C. Mary is also going this afternoon.
   D. Mary will give away her present this afternoon.

3) A. There's a shopping catalog on the counter.
   B. You can ask the shop assistant for a shopping catalog.
   C. Directions for how to do shopping are on the counter.
   D. You'll find a shopping list on the other counter.

4) A. I think that sweater is too informal.
   B. I think you should wear a warmer sweater today.
   C. I don't think that sweater is appropriate for the weather.
   D. I think you should wear suits instead.

5) A. There's a good gift shop near the silverware store.
   B. There's a different shop on every corner.
   C. That gift shop sells silverware.
   D. It's nice to have so many stores nearby.

6) A. You should punch the ticket yourself.
   B. You should write something on the board.
   C. You're selling tickets.
   D. You're taking a trip.

7) A. After it began to rain, she went into the pub.
B. It was too late for her to go into the pub.
C. The rain began to pour down right after she went into the pub.
D. She didn't go to the pub because it started to rain.

8) A. How many are there?
B. What's Bob's explanation?
C. Is Bob the accountant?
D. Did Bob count four of them?

9) A. Joe was taken over to the conductor's office.
B. The conductor charged Joe too much.
C. The conductor accused Joe of not buying the ticket.
D. Joe made a foolish mistake.

10) A. You got a lot of books for your money.
B. You paid a lot of money for those books.
C. You didn't understand the price of the books.
D. You shouldn't have bought so many books.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

11) A. She bought her camera from that shop.
B. The shop was closed down.
C. The shop was running well.
D. She hasn't got an iPad yet.

12) A. To the local post office.
B. To his home address.
C. To his European address.
D. To his parents' address.

13) A. In a hardware store.
B. At a post office.
C. At a garage.
D. In an art supply store.

14) A. Mike's health.
B. Mike's look.
C. A job vacancy.
D. An accident.

15) A. He wonders if something happened to the pub.
B. He doesn't know why the woman dislikes that pub.
C. He wants some hamburgers because he is hungry.
D. He thinks that they ought to go to the pub.

16) A. 2.
B. 3.
C. 4.
D. 5.

17) A. Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
B. Wednesday and Saturday.
C. Wednesday and Sunday.
D. Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.

18) A. His wife.
B. Himself.
C. His mother-in-law.
D. His mother.

19) A. In a library.
B. In a bookstore.
C. In a furniture store.
D. In a department store.

20) A. Hotel clerk and resident.
B. Professor and student.
C. Customs officer and traveler.
D. Boss and secretary.

PART C Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) ______

2) ______

3) ______

4) ______

5) ______

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) ______

______

______

2) ______

______

______

3) ______

______

______

KEYS

UNIT 1

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) ages, 8:18, mistake, the end of, the first of, 8:08
2) small, shampoo, 98 pence, large, 56 pence, 24, £1.72, £5, £1.74

2.

1) the 15th of July	2) 8:45	3) £374.50
4) 5½, 7.94	5) 2, 054	6) 89117346
7) 8, 070, 312	8) 43, 628	9) £19.75
10) 508, 916, 273	11) 11:42	12) 800−565−7000
13) 0.125	14) 29.4%	15) $12, 580
16) 792, 677, 000	17) ninth	18) 31, 579
19) 47.96	20) 3.5	

3. 1) F 2) T 3) F

4.

	Price	Money to be saved
Hi-Fi	$273.69	$84
Bread-making machine	$68.95	$21
Money they thought they had	About $350	
Money they actually have	$260.15	

5. 1) Write down your house number.
2) Double it / Multiply it by two.
3) Add five to this doubled number.
4) Multiply this number by 50.
5) Add your age to this total.
6) Add the number of days in a year (365).
7) Subtract 615 from the number.

6. 1）我们小组在 2 点钟散(会)。
   2）我们认为 6 点钟以前安是不会到家的。
   3）7 月 3 号,那是我侄女要来做客的日子。
   4）这张明信片上需要贴一张 18 分的邮票。
   5）在你的课本第 10 页的页底可以找到答案。
   6）比尔首选的那所大学向他提供了奖学金。
   7）弗兰克在计划下个月 20 号为他的姐姐/妹妹举行毕业聚会。
   8）书店里《英语 301 课程》的教科书卖完了。
   9）今天是星期二,游泳池应该是在后天开放。
   10）卡尔想找一间每月 300 元租金的公寓,但(后来)发现他不得不付两倍于此的钱。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (1)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) is expected to
(2) launched
(3) announced
(4) is successful
(5) 5:58 a.m.
(6) desert area
(7) heading
(8) September 29
(9) if successful
(10) around 2020
(11) 343 km
(12) operations
(13) entered a stage
(14) expert
(15) its final stages
(16) testing center
(17) 1.5
(18) 15
(19) two most
(20) general manager

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) C 2) B 3) A 4) B 5) B
6) B 7) B 8) D 9) A 10) C

2. Short Conversations

11) B 12) C 13) C 14) B 15) C
16) B 17) D 18) B 19) C 20) B

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 自 1986 年以来已有近 20,000 条鲸鱼被捕杀，而且此死亡数字还在逐年上升。
2) 一项美国研究发现，平均每个孩子在年满 18 岁之前看电视的时间达 25,000 小时。
3) 布莱顿是一个小镇，位于距伦敦大约 50 英里的海岸，人口约为 300,000。
4) 对大多数成年人来说，一晚上 7—8 小时的睡眠看来是最合适的，尽管有些人可能每天需要的睡眠时间少于 5 小时，而有些人却需要多达 10 小时。
5) 在 3 个月保持稳定不变之后，10 月份新房的价格比上月下降了 0.1% 到 0.3% 。

2. Passage Translation

1) 来自全世界 26 所大学的研究人员正在开展一项有关土豆的研究计划。全世界有超过 10 亿人食用土豆，科学家说随着人们对食物的需求不断提高，这个数字也在逐渐增长。土豆是世界上第三大农作物，很多人对此感到惊讶。
2) 校车被撞事故于周三早晨 9 时 40 分发生。包括 4 名孩童和校车司机在内的 5 人当场死亡，其余 44 名儿童在事故中受伤，其中 12 人伤势较重。
3) 2009 年一份有关纽约街区儿童的研究发现，和居住地远离便利店的儿童相比，那些所住街区内有便利店的儿童超重的可能性更大。在所调查的街区中，有 55% 的街区拥有一间便利店，41% 的街区有一家快餐店。

UNIT 2

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) 23, cold, sunny, coldest, zero, hottest, 29, about 1,000 mm
2) 6, a, warmer, 26, 24, 1,040, 420
3) faced, major, mass, possible, private, public, under, surface, above, combination

4) last 30, hearts, crime, afford, opposite, wealthy, poor

5) arise, crowded, garbage, size, restricting, attractive, size, different, stopping

2. 1) T 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) F
6) T 7) F 8) F 9) F 10) F

4. 1) 迈克将那块破碎的窗玻璃换了下来。
2) 苏珊和比尔打扫了实验室。
3) 我们接受了卡罗尔的晚餐邀请。
4) 我偶尔给叔叔写封信。
5) 你猜对了。
6) 我看见他在练习吉他。
7) 我打开了电扇。
8) 他刚好前几天到我家来过。
9) 出席毕业典礼我们必须早到。
10) 乔治为镇上的本地艺术节搞了一次展览。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (2)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) more likely to
(2) their health
(3) aged
(4) lived in urban
(5) public
(6) live closer to
(7) single parent
(8) less active
(9) they lacked
(10) neighbourhoods
(11) increased
(12) 35%
(13) away
(14) safe
(15) get more exercise
(16) help include
(17) develop
(18) travel to school
(19) physical activity
(20) encourage

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) B 2) A 3) D 4) A 5) C
6) B 7) D 8) D 9) A 10) A

2. Short Conversations

11) A 12) C 13 C 14) B 15) D

16) B　　17) B　　18) A　　19) D　　20) B

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 在北京、上海和广州以外，中国还有很多美丽的地方对外国人很有吸引力。
2) 由于网络技术的迅猛发展，网购在大多数城市正变得时尚起来。
3) 纽约市是美国最大的城市，其人口数为纽约州的五分之二。
4) 随着过去20年的迅猛发展，上海已成为一个国际都市、金融中心，是全球最繁忙的集装箱港口。
5) 2010年东京在全球消费最昂贵城市中排名第二，并被评为全球第四大宜居城市。

2. Passage Translation

1) 澳大利亚人已受到警告，他们面临着有关水的生死抉择——是喝经过净化的废水，还是选择死亡。澳大利亚第二大州昆士兰将成为第一个饮用回收废水的州。水的回收利用已经在英国、北欧部分地区以及美国和以色列等国开展。
2) 纽约拥有810万人口，是美国人口最多的城市。纽约因其金融、文化、交通和制造业中心地位著称于世。它也是很多外国游客的旅游目的地。纽约拥有全国延伸最广、最古老的交通体系。
3) 柏林是德国乃至欧洲电影业的中心，拥有一千多家电影、电视制作公司。全球最大的电影节——柏林电影节每年在此举行。该电影节始创于1951年，自1978年起每年2月举行。

UNIT 3

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) short, strong, long, thick, brown, water, food, deserts, Africa, Asia, camel
   2) short, thick, short, large, water, plants, crops, hippo
   3) short, strong, short, thick, small, large, cat, white-and-black, bamboo, China, panda

4) long, long, strong, bag-like, brown, black, jumping, grass, Australia, kangaroo

5) think, brain, think, birds, noises, angry, quickly, a few, join, make, think, like, no, wonderful, build, own, 4 or 5, happens, really

6) groups, company, recognized, operation, problems, special, human, dances, fighting, second, complete

2. 1) F 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) T 6) F 7) T 8) T

4. 1) 唐买了一架新的打字机,然后就自学打字。

2) 我们还是先找到座位吧;节目单以后总是可以买到的。

3) 史密斯先生让男孩们绕着场地跑了几圈以后,才开始进行他们的练习赛。

4) 一旦戈登教授赞同你的论文主题,你就可以开始写论文大纲了。

5) 他刚洗完车子就开始下雨了。

6) 下课后直接去实验室。

7) 注册(手续)办完后去图书馆。

8) 等到水管工到时,比尔已经修好了水龙头。

9) 乔伊斯选了一张唱片,从封套内抽出唱片,然后放到唱机的转盘上。

10) 格洛莉亚直到截止期过了才送上她的申请书。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (3)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) have wasted
(2) for sport
(3) in the way
(4) have disappeared
(5) care
(6) once
(7) just beautiful
(8) in the balance
(9) can create
(10) store
(11) their numbers
(12) save
(13) raise money
(14) governments
(15) in danger
(16) is growing
(17) protect
(18) the surroundings
(19) desire
(20) own country

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) C	2) B	3) C	4) B	5) D
6) B	7) C	8) B	9) A	10) D

2. Short Conversations

11) A	12) D	13) C	14) A	15) B
16) A	17) C	18) D	19) C	20) A

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 有一些动物会利用身体的形状、颜色以及行为来让自己看起来完全融入周围的环境。
2) 人类饲养鸡主要是作为一种食物来源,鸡肉和鸡蛋都可供食用。
3) 大约63%的美国家庭拥有宠物,其中半数以上家庭豢养多只动物。
4) 狗对于人类社会的影响使其在西方世界获得了"人类最好的朋友"的美誉。
5) 和人类不同,马既可以站着睡觉,也可以躺下睡觉,而且在群体中睡得更好。

2. Passage Translation

1) 有证据显示,养宠物可以让人更加健康、长寿。最近的研究表明,养宠物可以将心脏病的风险降低2%,宠物还有助于降低血压。养宠物也有助于延长心脏病发作(病人)的存活期。经过训练的导盲犬能为残障人士提供帮助。
2) 兔子是一种小型哺乳动物,分布在全世界多个地区。兔子是群居动物,其中最有名的一种是欧洲兔,它们生活在地洞里。全世界过多半数的兔子生活在北美。兔子也是西南欧和东南亚的本土动物。
3) 猫能忍受很高的温度:通常当人类的体表温度超过44.5°C时开始觉得不适,但猫在体表温度达到约52°C时才会表现不适,如果能接触到水,猫能忍受的温度则高达56°C。

UNIT 4

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) turn, active, fishing, reporter, driver, 1917, fight, 1945, Nobel, 4, mentally, Ernest Hemingway, novelist

2) 1890, mother, Paris, First, hospital, 1920, detective, films, *Murder*, 2, second, abroad, based, 85, Agatha Christie, detective story writer

2. 1) five, 14, Mary, pink, white, red, parents, security

2) public, located, missing, held, scheduled, one and a half, 2:40, 5:15, 20, Flight 386

3.

1) F	2) F	3) F	4) T	5) F	6) T
7) F	8) T	9) T	10) F	11) F	12) F

5. 1) 今晚你打算做什么?

2) 这些是不是汤姆的汽车钥匙?

3) 你觉得你的新公寓怎么样?(意为:你是否喜欢你的新公寓?)

4) 你能告诉我怎样去最近的加油站吗?

5) 我们要去海滨吗?

6) 你为什么这样早?

7) 你有没有自行车可以借我用一下?

8) 我到什么地方可以拍护照照片?

9) 你把什么扔到地板上了?

10) 你知道有谁来参加聚会吗?

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (4)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) less likely
(2) published today
(3) help
(4) a fifth
(5) birthdays
(6) social
(7) author
(8) beyond
(9) at younger ages
(10) being unhappy
(11) It compared
(12) issues
(13) education
(14) achieve

(15) tests

(16) they stay

(17) be regarded

(18) lower

(19) twice as likely

(20) decreased

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) B 2) C 3) D 4) C 5) B
6) D 7) C 8) A 9) B 10) A

2. Short Conversations

11) C 12) C 13) B 14) A 15) B
16) D 17) D 18) D 19) D 20) C

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 一项新的研究表明,咖啡、茶、可乐或巧克力能提高人们的阅读能力。
2) 花点时间来列出你最富激情的事情:活动、爱好、目标、想法或者工作。
3) 继续话题的一个方法是让对方说话,而要做到这一点,最好的办法是向他提出开放式的问题。
4) 大部分的艾滋病 HIV 病毒携带者生活在低收入和中等收入国家,但是今天艾滋病已经是全球人类的巨大威胁。
5) 教师被视为人类灵魂的工程师,教育是世界上最重要的工作。

2. Passage Translation

1) 需要往上走几个楼层时,你选择坐电梯。在停车时你尽可能靠近大门口。初看起来,选择这些小小的交通便利方式对你的日常生活似乎没有多大影响。然而事实并非如此。走一段楼梯平均可以消耗 15 个卡路里。
2) 吃东西的口味真能反映出我们是什么样的人吗? 科学家正在寻找爱吃甜食和友好个性之间的关系。结果证明:爱吃甜食的孩子往往认为自己很"甜美",而那些爱吃糖的人更有可能在校园里四处充当志愿者。
3) 我们常常发现持续某个谈话很难,这并不是因为我们想不出该说什么,而是因为害怕对方不喜欢我们所想出的某个话题、事实或观点。然而大多数时候这并非事实。尝试一下,你就会发现人们在谈话中有很多东西可以享受。

UNIT 5

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) weekend, landlord, humour, beer, another, old, modern, children, garden, family
   2) campus, tonight, band, all, seventies, eighties, fantastic, share, dinner, low, 6, one and a half
2. fruit / shoes / juice / bills / clock / apple / shirt / films / music / doors / advice / answer
3. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) F 7) F 8) F
5. 1) 照相机商店在购物中心的东面,紧靠着超级市场。
   2) 大学医务室的后面是个小(面积)的停车场。
   3) 行政管理处的楼上是研究生招生办公室。
   4) 这条路的尽头拐角处有一家很不错的小礼品店。
   5) 从来路往回走过大约一条街区,然后右拐弯,沿着那条街一直走到下一个交叉路口。
   6) 我要兑现几张旅行支票,并且开一个储蓄存款账户。(在银行)
   7) 我要买三张 45 美分的邮票和两个航空邮简。(在邮局)
   8) 那就是我想买的那种泳衣。(在百货商店)
   9) 我要洗烫这些裤子。(在洗衣店)
   10) 我饿了,但护士说我必须再等三个小时才能吃东西。(在医院)

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (5)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) started
(2) their location
(3) first a theater
(4) they offered
(5) new concept
(6) no tips
(7) remarkable
(8) preparation
(9) popular
(10) for lunch
(11) had allowed
(12) success
(13) the unique
(14) other copies

(15) white buildings
(16) 62 million customers
(17) served
(18) favorite
(19) rewarded them
(20) strong sales

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) B	2) B	3) C	4) A	5) D
6) A	7) D	8) C	9) C	10) B

2. Short Conversations

11) C	12) C	13) A	14) B	15) B
16) B	17) C	18) A	19) D	20) B

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 看电视是我们大多数人生活中习以为常的消遣之一。
2) 我们生活的世界很精彩,可是因为我们太过习惯所以反而会漠视它。
3) 电影被视为一种重要的艺术形式、流行的娱乐方式以及教育手段。
4) 魔术表演常常在生日聚会、小学或图书馆等地进行,观众往往由孩子组成。
5) 音乐节通常在户外举行,往往还包括诸如美食和社交之类的其他热门活动。

2. Passage Translation

1) 上海因其多姿多彩的夜生活而著称,既有优雅的酒吧也有拥挤的迪厅,既有摇滚俱乐部也有咖啡馆。当您想要放松时,夜幕降临后的上海是非体验不可的。这里有很多极棒的西餐厅和中餐厅、酒吧,当然还有购物中心。
2) 20 世纪 90 年代南京各高校的学生们开始庆祝光棍节。当天的日期是由四个"一"组成,光棍节因此而得名。这些学生毕业后将此高校传统带到了社会上。现在,光棍节是所有时尚年轻人士的特殊节日。
3) 目前,网上购物已成为现代社会一个不可抗拒的趋势。网购由于各种原因受到大多数人的欢迎。只要轻击鼠标,人们足不出户就能买到想要的任何东西。然而,网购还是存在着一些缺陷。

UNIT 6

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) well-off, work, lucky, a bit, summer, 2 weeks, 4 weeks
   2) unhappy, long, English, due, up with, pictures, winter, showed, impressions, taking, North Africa, difficult
2. 1) F　2) T　3) F　4) F　5) F　6) T　7) F　8) T
   9) F　10) F　11) F　12) T　13) T　14) F　15) T
4. 1) 芭芭拉准备今年选读所有的必修课。
   2) 艾丽斯又吃了一块馅饼。
   3) 康妮给地毯吸尘,并且给家具上了光。
   4) 杰克和苏没有带伞,结果淋了雨。
   5) 艾米的早餐是一杯咖啡、两块饼干。
   6) 我的堂/表兄/弟/姐/妹是位牙医,今年夏天正在外边旅游。
   7) 据保罗说,市区购物中心这个星期在大减价。
   8) 大学图书馆里有许多文学书籍。
   9) 史蒂夫和简要我们带上数码照相机。
   10) 上星期五格林教授取消了植物学的测试。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (6)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) the key to
(2) female
(3) fight
(4) annoy their parents
(5) lead to
(6) four girls
(7) hard to cope
(8) arguments
(9) 2, 116
(10) including everything
(11) the same sex
(12) behavior
(13) liked each other
(14) it harder
(15) include
(16) their time
(17) idea
(18) ideal family
(19) Making sure
(20) get the most

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) C	2) A	3) D	4) D	5) C
6) B	7) A	8) D	9) B	10) C

2. Short Conversations

11) D	12) C	13) B	14) A	15) A
16) B	17) D	18) A	19) D	20) C

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 为了下一代的未来,父母应该做出更多努力,帮助孩子学会独立。
2) 在大多数公立或私立学校,教育都被分为三个层次:小学、初中和高中。
3) 该国成年人口中,超过 85% 的人读完了高中,27% 的人大学毕业。
4) 家长也可以选择让孩子在家上学,事实上,有 1.7% 的孩子就是以这种方式接受教育的。
5) 如果学生一犯错误老师就惩罚他们,学生可能逐渐失去信心。

2. Passage Translation

1) 毫无疑问,教师的个性特征会影响学生,特别是对其生活和学习的态度影响更为明显。教师不仅要传授知识,更重要的是要教会学生如何成为一个正直的人。教师对教学的态度会影响到学生的学习积极性。
2) 在大学创建并维持一个绿色校园十分重要。显然,目前越来越多的人开始认识到这么做是我们的职责所在,因为"绿色地球"的理念已成为全社会关注的焦点。
3) 暴力已成为美国中学的问题之一。在 1996 年至 2003 年 9 月间,至少有 46 名学生和教师因此丧生。2010 年,年龄在 12 到 18 岁之间的学生成为美国学校 200 万宗犯罪的受害者。同年,47% 的美国高中生至少有过一次酗酒行为。

UNIT 7

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) bookshelf, full of, study, living room, put/lock, drawer, floor, foot
   2) pilot, exciting, wonderful, earn, responsibilities, away from, retire, young

2. 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) T 6) F
   7) T 8) T 9) F 10) T 11) T 12) T

3. 1) He is concerned with the reason why parents give one particular name instead of another to their children.
   2) The name was "kept in the family".
   3) They do not seem to be interested in or follow the tradition.
   4) They were named after Ryan Giggs, a famous football player.
   5) The qualities of one person who has a particular name will be passed on to anyone who takes that name.
   6) He doesn't believe that name magic always works.

5. 1) 那就是自行车修理铺,对吗?
   2) 我一回来就给你打电话,行吗?
   3) 看上去似乎要下雪了,你说对吗?
   4) 讲座很吸引人,你不这样认为吗?
   5) 这座讲堂有几个入口,是吗?
   6) 你半工(半读)来支付大学学费,是吗?
   7) 当然(我会的)。
   8) 不是很确切,但已经很接近了。
   9) 我绝对赞同你。
   10) 正是。/(你说的)完全对。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (7)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) even harder (2) centuries
(3) benefits (4) social skills
(5) lowers (6) the level of humans

(7) As a result
(8) understanding
(9) a major decision
(10) business
(11) legal
(12) on behalf
(13) in court
(14) medical treatment
(15) insurance
(16) 250
(17) available
(18) relaxing
(19) summer camp
(20) offer

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) C 2) A 3) D 4) D 5) B
6) C 7) C 8) B 9) A 10) A

2. Short Conversations

11) C 12) A 13) A 14) B 15) D
16) B 17) D 18) C 19) B 20) A

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 在一个温暖、晴朗的日子里,工人们在附近的地里收玉米。
2) 据联合国估计,10 月 31 日世界人口达到 70 亿。
3) 这项运动看起来简单得很:拿根大棍子,把一个小球打进几百米外的一个小洞。
4) 我们得处理学校和生活中的好多事。我们必须对自己有信心。
5) 泰晤士河上一年一度的牛津—剑桥大学划船赛是每年最受欢迎的体育赛事之一。

2. Passage Translation

1) 年轻的女性也有新的自由。上大学时她们不住在家里,有时住得离父母和亲戚很远。大学毕业后,她们搬到城里,找一份工作,住进单身公寓。这是妇女解放的时代。
2) 人口老龄化正带来大问题。2050 年,全世界 60 岁以上的老人预计将从 2009 年的 11% 增加到 22% 。学者们指出,在一些经济尚未富裕但老年人口越来越多的国家,例如中国,需要有针对老年人的保障、医疗和社会服务。
3) 对大多数人来说,生活变得前所未有的简便舒适。超市里买来的方便食品让购物和烹饪变得简单。吸尘器、洗衣机这样的家电让

家务不再单调乏味。很多主妇从家务活中解放出来，走出家门找到了工作。

UNIT 8

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) centre, newspapers, magazines, collected, seldom, interest, waste, make, down, new, greeting, writing, unpleasant, quality magazine, forests
   2) closely, provides, clean, vegetables, hardly, sleeps, faced, seriously, wastes, cut, destroyed, hunted, plants, disappearing, protect, well, passed, wasted, throw, models, pleasant
2. 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) T 5) T 6) F 7) F 8) F 9) T
4. 1) 你的音乐会票子我来买，怎么样？
   2) 简，要不要我来给你修理那架相机？
   3) 我的衣服能不能在星期五洗好？
   4) 不开窗你是否介意？
   5) 我干吗不将垃圾弄出去？
   6) 要不要搭车？
   7) 别随便选个位子就坐。你应该要前厅（靠乐队）座位的票子。
   8) 为什么不（那样）呢？我们没有什么可损失的。（意为：试试无妨。）
   9) 我们还是来听听比尔要说些什么吧。
   10) 我们难道还不应该考虑动身去机场吗？（意为：时间急迫，我们应该马上出发去机场。）

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (8)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) lifestyle (2) treats
(3) pay off (4) day-to-day expenses
(5) spending (6) take a look
(7) obvious (8) easy access
(9) compare (10) the best price

(11) Turn off	(12) instead
(13) extra energy	(14) 500
(15) live without it	(16) regular
(17) grocery store	(18) major
(19) deals and discounts	(20) places of interest

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) A	2) D	3) B	4) D	5) C
6) B	7) D	8) C	9) A	10) B

2. Short Conversations

11) B	12) D	13) D	14) C	15) C
16) A	17) B	18) D	19) A	20) C

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 据预测,再过14年世界人口将达80亿。
2) 来自学校的压力既会给十几岁的孩子带来积极的变化,也会带来消极的变化。
3) 在美国,互相介绍两个男子时握手是很常见的。
4) 除了故事情节,演员的表演无疑也能决定电影的好坏。
5) 请接受我们的道歉,很抱歉发货延误了,我们对由此给你们和你们的客户带来的麻烦和不便表示歉意。

2. Passage Translation

1) 一项新的民意调查结果发现,我们的好心情很大程度上是由阳光带来的。醒来时发现阳光灿烂,坐着晒太阳,在太阳下野餐,或者在大晴天放下车窗开车,这些都排在生活中最高兴事情的前20位。
2) 一年中最冷的季节是冬季,大概从12月到2月。白天很短,夜晚很长。有时候会下雪,这时孩子就很高兴。他们会做个雪人,然后围着它跳舞。他们还去溜冰,当然得穿上暖和的衣服。
3) 他弹钢琴可以弹得比任何人都快。他可以边唱歌边击鼓为自己伴奏。他也会跟听众交谈。你会以为他是位著名的钢琴家。可实际上他是个机器人,名叫蒂洛尼科。蒂洛尼科是世界上唯一一个能同时做所有这些事情的机器人。

UNIT 9

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) last night, jumped, opened, fell, dead, survived, walk, proved, mended, 18, after
   2) read, 10:30, tennis, exciting, half an hour, didn't, British, terribly, better, natural, deeper

2. 1) T　2) F　3) T　4) F　5) T
   6) T　7) F　8) T　9) F　10) F

3. 1) passenger, 35216, Boston, contact
   2) security, attention, immediately
   3) Singapore, Rome, 4407, 3
   4) Olympic, Sydney, 183, 21
   5) British, delay, 926, London, late, stand
   6) fog, changes, LH302, 9:55, AI729, 10:20, closed, further

5. 1) 我想你是不会通过考试的。
   2) 苏珊想的是在夏天找到一份体面的工作。
   3) 我希望我们能在图书馆里找到参考资料。
   4) 那幢建筑物看上去年代很久了!
   5) 多么激动人心的比赛!
   6) 想一想她竟然要走着去公园!(意为:去公园路很远,不能走着去。)
   7) 要是学期已经结束了该有多好!
   8) 假如我们当时能再得一分就好了!
   9) 要是我带了词典,我会很高兴把它借给你。
   10) 要是我当时知道你的地址,我一到就会马上来拜访你的。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (9)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) start packing
(2) on a tight budget
(3) in mind
(4) afford
(5) closest friends
(6) interested in
(7) in large groups
(8) destinations

(9) volunteer	(10) damage
(11) good part	(12) conventional
(13) warm	(14) passport
(15) relatively inexpensively	(16) perfect
(17) book	(18) be disappointed
(19) ahead of time	(20) flight

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) C	2) D	3) A	4) C	5) B
6) A	7) B	8) C	9) D	10) B

2. Short Conversations

11) D	12) B	13) A	14) A	15) B
16) C	17) D	18) B	19) D	20) C

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 在某些文化里，可以用名直接称呼一个人。
2) 全世界越来越多的妇女取得了经济独立。
3) 提前知道你会吃点什么可以帮你养成选择健康食品的习惯。
4) 学校生活在所有孩子的生活中都占了很大一部分，父母必须知道孩子所经历的好事和坏事。
5) 自从 20 世纪 60 年代后期以来，全球人口每十二三年增加 10 亿人。

2. Passage Translation

1) 爱喝碳酸饮料的人应该小心碳酸饮料里可能含有的成分。法国的研究者们最近揭示，可口可乐、百事可乐这类碳酸饮料里含有少量的酒精。研究者们相信，这个研究结果会让人们出于安全、健康或宗教的原因而更关注碳酸饮料。
2) 这个城市的一切都值得你去看去探索，但有些景点是不容错过的。这里有 10 个最佳景点，都是根据它们的受欢迎程度和历史地位选出来的。如果你想体验这个城市最精华的景点，这个指南将帮助你决定首先该看什么该做什么。
3) 最简单的一种省钱方法就是买二手货。购买已经用过的东西不仅比买新的东西更便宜，另外因为已经有了完全可以用的东西，买二

手货也有助于减少新商品的消耗。当我们重新利用旧东西或给它们找到新用途时,也减少了废弃的垃圾的数量。

UNIT 10

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) bus stop, No.7, 10, going, cool, unusual, dry, 8, know, mother, 12:35, a little, never, half-hour
   2) population, building, age, enough, established, living in, everywhere, topic, afford, married, badly, mostly, price, meet, city, serious, law, sell, responsible, repaired
2. 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) F 6) T
   7) F 8) F 9) T 10) F 11) T 12) T
4. 1) 沙莉没有来参加聚会,鲍勃也没有来。
   2) 苏珊在学物理,弗雷德也在学。
   3) 假期中他们遇上了理想的天气,不冷也不热。
   4) 他们说旅馆没有客满,情况确实如此。(意为:是没有客满。)
   5) 这是我最后一次摆弄(修)这个收音机;下一次我要买个新的。(意为:收音机已经很旧了。)
   6) 一点也不麻烦。再说,我很乐意送送你。
   7) 很成功? 那还不足以形容。(意为:极其成功。)
   8) 感兴趣? 我们可是极度想参观那个展览。
   9) (还说)看上去要下雨? 地面都已经湿了。
   10) 高兴? 他得意忘形,简直无法自制了。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (10)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) host
(2) guest
(3) for dinner
(4) draw attention
(5) avoiding
(6) a little of everything
(7) the others
(8) main meals
(9) too busy
(10) limited time
(11) juice
(12) sandwiches

(13) prepared
(14) dessert
(15) depending on
(16) fork and spoon
(17) Asian
(18) unlike
(19) for health reasons
(20) traditional

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) A 2) D 3) B 4) D 5) D
6) A 7) C 8) B 9) C 10) A

2. Short Conversations

11) A 12) C 13) C 14) D 15) B
16) B 17) A 18) B 19) D 20) C

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 在美国,父母和已婚的子女住在一起是不常见的。
2) 吃的做好后,把所有东西在托盘上放得好看些,别忘了花瓶里要插上一枝花。
3) 紧接着电报的就是电话,1876 年由苏格兰移民亚历山大·贝尔发明。
4) 莱特兄弟为了找到飞行器最恰当的外形进行了多次试验,
5) 所有的公园都有网球场,只要付 1 英镑就可以打一小时网球。

2. Passage Translation

1) 当你旅行时时间会变得很奇怪。因为地球被分成 24 个时区,每个时区差一个小时,你会遇到一天大于或小于 24 小时,也会遇到一星期超过或不到 7 天。
2) 每年夏天琳达都有两周的休假。通常她会旅行,去新的地方玩玩。去年她去了欧洲,玩了 4 个国家,每个国家只待 3 天。几乎每天琳达都在火车或大巴上。
3) 如果你听到有个地方在招人,你可以要求面试。在打电话问面试时间时,说得清楚些、慢一些。如果你的发音还不是很好,你会解释你刚开始学英语。把你要说的写下来并且在打电话前练习几次,可能会对你有帮助。

UNIT 11

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) 21, 15, all the records, age, international, not win, enjoy, 6, weekends, 35, visiting, exciting, important, growing up

2) appearance, beginning, special, lighted, important, 1968, halfway, 3, never, linking, held, started, 1936, back to, events, bowl, burning, lit

2. 1) T 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) F 6) F 7) F 8) T
9) F 10) T 11) F 12) F 13) F 14) T 15) F

3. 1) It refers to something that people did in their free time.

2) About 100 years ago.

3) People who are paid for the sport they play.

4) More than $50, 500 a year.

5) Only a few can do so.

6) They allow the companies to use their names or photographs.

5. 1) 今天早上我找不着我的眼镜。

2) 我没有拿到书单。

3) 我认为你应该避免(去)高处。

4) 卡罗尔已不再在学生自助餐馆里喝咖啡了。

5) 今天下午天空万里无云。

6) 那是我最不希望他做的事。

7) 这家里每个人都有自己的见解。

8) 这问题并非是完全无人知晓的。

9) 那问题太重要了。

10) 简并不是什么学校都愿意上的。(意为:她要为自己挑选学校。)

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (11)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) a wide variety
(2) competition
(3) valuable
(4) how to swim
(5) various situations
(6) above water

(7) improve (8) opportunity
(9) confidence (10) swimming abilities
(11) development (12) capable
(13) social skills (14) join
(15) with the exercise (16) lead to
(17) learned (18) desire
(19) the need for (20) well worth

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) D 2) A 3) D 4) B 5) C
6) C 7) A 8) B 9) C 10) A

2. Short Conversations

11) B 12) C 13) C 14) B 15) D
16) C 17) A 18) B 19) C 20) D

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 他们选择了海边的一个城市，这样他们有时可以去海滩上玩。
2) 庆祝母亲节最好的方法就是让你妈妈休息一天。让她好好放松一下，家务由其他人来做。
3) 旧金山人民勇敢地重建了他们的城市，并把它变成了全美最令人向往的地方之一。
4) 《纽约时报》是美国的一份日报，1851 年在纽约市创办并一直发行至今。
5) 爱丁堡艺术学院全年为世界各地的艺术家举办展览。

2. Passage Translation

1) 去面试前先写一份求学和工作的简历。在简历里好好组织一下自己的各种资格会有助于你填写求职申请，也会让你面试回答问题时更容易些。
2) 二战后，很多旧金山人离开了他们在城里的老房子搬到郊区去，这并不是因为他们怕地震，而是因为当时有种潮流要住在郊区。现在，住在郊区的潮流又倒过来了。富人搬回到城里来了。
3) 有意思的是，在孙辈们搬出去成家后，大家庭又缩小成核心家庭，只有祖父辈和父辈两代人住在一起，孙辈只是偶尔来玩玩。

UNIT 12

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) bookstore, reading, only 5, 85, eighteenth, present, front cover, 1873, 60, worth, library, buy
   2) practice, calling on, sickness, full, words, differ, much, pride, white, courage, services, favoured, regarded, bad luck, offer, event, meant

2. 1) T 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) T 6) F 7) F 8) F 9) T 10) F 11) T 12) F 13) F 14) T 15) F 16) T 17) T

4. 1) 史密斯夫人请艾米照料婴儿,因为她要去参加招待会。
   2) 史蒂夫渐渐察觉自己发胖了,所以他决定开始锻炼(的计划)。
   3) 由于佛罗里达州的严重霜冻,橘子汁的价格急剧上升。
   4) 弗兰克天文学没及格,不得不重新学。
   5) 暴风雨使水坝倒塌。
   6) 引擎的这种毛病是由于使用了错误型号的汽油而产生的。
   7) 他之所以不及格是由于他缺乏良好的学习习惯。
   8) 山姆博览群书,所以他能够睿智地谈论任何话题。
   9) 为了得到音乐会第一排的座位,我不得不排了两个小时的队。
   10) 要不是下雪的话,会有更多的人来参加会议。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (12)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) art instruction
(2) museum
(3) dropped
(4) commercial
(5) set up
(6) elder brother
(7) first success
(8) voice
(9) make better pictures
(10) establishment
(11) popular taste
(12) a training school
(13) made possible
(14) source of income
(15) broke into
(16) amounted to
(17) 330
(18) adventures
(19) amusement park
(20) have fun

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) B　2) C　3) D　4) A　5) B
6) A　7) C　8) D　9) B　10) C

2. Short Conversations

11) B　12) D　13) B　14) D　15) D
16) B　17) B　18) C　19) A　20) B

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 80% 的消防员对他们的工作感到满意，他们的工作能帮助别人。
2) 除了减轻压力，年轻人还可以获得一些新话题的相关知识。
3) 很多父母送孩子出国留学，让孩子学会更独立地生活。
4) 梦反映现实。很多梦实际上是在清醒状态下发生的事情的重演。
5) 英国到处都是有意思的城镇和乡村，有很棒的酒吧、饭店、博物馆，你可以做很多激动人心、不同寻常的事情。

2. Passage Translation

1) 最近的一项调查发现，很多日韩学生对未来缺乏乐观态度。约 59% 的日本青年和 58% 的韩国青年表示他们“只愿及时行乐，不想考虑未来”。
2) 据报道，教师通常感到自己的工作很幸福，尽管现在存在教育经费和教室条件的问题。这一职业继续吸引着年轻的理想主义者，尽管 50% 的新教师在 5 年内都选择转行了。
3) 比利时一位经济学家说，一个人对生活的满意度在接近 30 岁时会开始不断下降，一直到五十好几才会有所回升。不论是 25 岁的年轻人，还是 65 岁的老人，都会认为 25 岁比 65 岁要好。但是 65 岁的人会更满足，因为他已经学会知足常乐。

UNIT 13

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) asks, programs, time, quick, next week, offer, basic, use,

IBM, 6:30, 9, whichever, send, call, pick

2) birth, change, complete, hand, helping, watch over, contact, second, benefit, break, attack, as well as, On, use, development, serve

3) similar, enough, too, opening, bright, not, larger, focused, changing, film, muscles, far, by, clear, to, distant, how, into, spot, shape, relax more, into, now, on

4) most, 726, pictures, pick, 2% , pleased, tell, looking, better, training, ability, appears, courses, poorer

2. 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T 6) F 7) F 8) F 9) F 10) T 11) T 12) F 13) F 14) T 15) F

4. 1) 物理对我来说很难,但化学更难。

2) 尽管玛丽通过了所有这些课程,她还是在六月份退了学。

3) 我花了比平时更少的时间完成了我的几何作业。

4) 这篇文章同上次我读的那篇相比,写得一点也不好。

5) 这部电影完全不是我所期望的那样。

6) 特德曾经教过英语,但现在他是电脑助理。

7) 喜欢那场音乐会的是比尔,不是苏。

8) 超速驾驶不仅危险,而且违法。

9) 我们将不得不在下星期一早点出发;事实上是越早越好。

10) 简确实比克莱尔矮不了多少。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (13)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) expect
(2) growing faster
(3) labor shortages
(4) 6
(5) 2050
(6) currently
(7) pass
(8) a chance for
(9) gain from
(10) aging
(11) create enough jobs
(12) meet demand
(13) health care
(14) keep India back
(15) its ability
(16) pay back
(17) move forward
(18) was likely to
(19) crowded
(20) call to action

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) D	2) B	3) D	4) C	5) D
6) D	7) C	8) B	9) B	10) A

2. Short Conversations

11) D	12) B	13) A	14) C	15) B
16) C	17) D	18) D	19) B	20) A

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 由于国家快速工业化，中国2015年前的减排目标面临巨大压力。
2) 如果蜜蜂发现花朵错综排序，它们能在花朵之间找到最短路线。这在动物中还是首例。
3) 一份国家科学报告预测，由于全球变暖，未来20年内中国海平面将升高130毫米。
4) 据外媒报道，苹果iPhone 4是美国上季度最畅销的智能手机，iPhone 3GS紧随其后。
5) 一项研究表明，网购衣服所花费的时间是上街购物的6倍。女性在网上完成一笔交易需时22小时，而逛街只需3.6个小时。

2. Passage Translation

1) 英国一项调查显示，24%的受访者不欣赏现在五花八门的智能手机，反而比较怀念他们的旧手机。单纯简单的手机也让人安心：不用连入网络让你分心，没有新邮件让你烦心，开车时也不会唠叨你该在哪儿转弯。老式的黑白屏手机电池待机性能卓越。尽管触摸屏技术不断进步，但传统的按键更易使用。你会回归使用老一代手机，还是捍卫高科技的智能手机呢？
2) 空气中的温室气体增长速度极快。一些科学家认为，全球变暖的程度再也无法控制在世界各国领导人之前达成的安全范围之内。联合国其后组织发布的新数据显示：尽管多国致力于减少温室气体排放，但三大温室气体去年不仅创有史以来新高，而且正在以更快的速度增加。
3) 美国一项针对数千名女性进行的研究表明，经常进行体育锻炼并很少看电视的老年女性被诊断罹患抑郁症的概率较低，其中体育活动影响最大。研究人员发现，与那些很少进行体育锻炼的女性

相比，在最近几年锻炼最多的女性患上抑郁症的概率要低 20% 左右。另一方面，每周看电视的时间越长，患抑郁症的风险就越高。

UNIT 14

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) customs, 3 weeks, Greece, 1 week, 2 bottles, $200, open, official, red

2) over, final, summer, country, expensive, equipment, cheaper, hotel, Nature, forget, wherever, national, privately, new

2.

1) T	2) T	3) F	4) F	5) F	6) T
7) T	8) T	9) F	10) F	11) F	12) F

4. 1) 那位新来的英语教师才刚到。

2) 地理很容易，尤其对鲍勃来说是这样。

3) 关于那课题，谁也没有乔伊斯懂得多。

4) 我从未见过这样漂亮的房子。

5) 弗兰克只有得到奖学金才能上大学。

6) 图书馆的书哪怕逾期一天也要罚款。

7) 玛丽·安是飞机坠毁事故中的唯一幸存者。

8) 我屋子里唯一使我感到不称心的是墙纸。

9) 她的话从来就没人要听。

10) 你要到乡村去，今天是再好也没有了。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (14)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) recent
(2) experience
(3) In fact
(4) 340, 000
(5) by telephone
(6) mental
(7) led
(8) 22 and 25
(9) dropped sharply
(10) youngest
(11) least likely to
(12) similar
(13) at all ages
(14) increases
(15) more thankful
(16) thinking about

(17) see the world　　(18) possible
(19) being unemployed　　(20) related to

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) A　2) C　3) B　4) A　5) D
6) D　7) C　8) C　9) B　10) B

2. Short Conversations

11) B　12) A　13) B　14) C　15) D
16) D　17) A　18) B　19) C　20) C

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 香港政府昨天表示,由于全球经济不振,香港三季度经济增速再次放缓。
2) 随着黑夜变长,多达四分之一的英国人都会患上季节性情绪失调。两例临床试验发现,目标精确的亮光有助于防止这种情况。
3) 中国已超过日本,成为世界第二大工业研究开发投资国,仅次于美国。
4) 长期以来,医生和营养学家们一直提倡避免摄入动物脂肪以减少胆固醇。但是丹麦研究人员表示,奶酪未必不好,或许不应该与黄油列入同一类。
5) 一家市场研究公司透露,如果将 iPad 的数量计算在内,苹果有望在 2012 年超过惠普,成为全球排名第一的电脑经销商。

2. Passage Translation

1) 名字简单的人更容易升职,因为难读的名字会令上司反感。研究人员发现,"姓名读音效应"很大程度上影响着同事和朋友对你的印象。人们对名字简单的人普遍持有更正面的看法。
2) 伦敦《每日邮报》报道,曾经最基本的礼貌用语之一"thank you"也许就要慢慢消失了。尽管平均每个英国人一年说"thank you"的次数将近 5,000 次,但三分之一的人更愿意随意地使用"cheers"或"ta",以免显得老土。二十分之一的人喜欢说"nice one",而年青一代说得更多的是"cool"。此外,"Merci"(法语)和"gracias"(西班牙语)也用得较普遍。
3) 澳大利亚拟建世界最大的海洋公园,以保护该国东北部海岸外的

大片珊瑚海和二次世界大战期间激烈海战遗址。海洋公园占地将近 100 万平方公里，将有助于保护鱼类、原始珊瑚礁以及海鸟和绿海龟的栖息地。

UNIT 15

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. 1) agree, encouraging, main, weak, fit, raise, avoided, leg, more, better, chance, cycling, use, legs, wearing arm

   2) wet, fourth, class, benefit, first, upright, over, distance, forward, down, second, starting, nine, sides, large, both, round

2. 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T 6) F
   7) F 8) T 9) T 10) F 11) T 12) F

4. 1) 现在你可难住我了。（意为：我不知道/我回答不出你的问题。）
   2) 这超出了十几岁孩子的理解力。
   3) 我告诉比尔那条消息后，他大发脾气。
   4) 游泳池就在保罗家的附近。
   5) 康妮向老师提的建议是不可能被采纳的。
   6) 史密斯教授告诉我，我可以在哲学中的任何一个范围内选择副课题。
   7) 苏的母亲告诉她，后悔是无济于事的。
   8) 差不多。/半斤八两。
   9) 别杞人忧天了。
   10) 如果你买一辆新车，而不是旧车的话，你最终还是可以省钱的。

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (15)

PART A: Spot Dictation

(1) full of (2) break down
(3) exploring (4) looked for
(5) very different (6) 10 volunteers

(7) remained
(8) based on
(9) a better way
(10) play a part
(11) prevent
(12) influence
(13) associated with
(14) interest
(15) add to
(16) increasing
(17) are overweight
(18) 48%
(19) lead to
(20) on the rise

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

1) D　2) B　3) A　4) C　5) A
6) D　7) C　8) B　9) B　10) A

2. Short Conversations

11) B　12) D　13) A　14) C　15) D
16) B　17) A　18) C　19) B　20) C

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

1) 中国25个城市,包括北京和上海,将制定政策以促进新能源汽车的推广。
2) 科学家发现,比较那些不太玩电脑游戏的人,花费大量时间玩电玩的青少年脑部与成就感相关的区域的构造和活动水平有所不同。这意味着,后者能从游戏中获得更多的成就感。
3) 一份最新报告显示,太平洋岛国在未来20年将面临日趋严重的自然灾害威胁,有些国家可能由于海平面上升而消失。
4) 研究人员发现,考试前咀嚼口香糖5分钟有助于提高考试成绩。但是,考试过程中咀嚼口香糖却适得其反,学生注意力不易集中,并且会干扰思考。
5) 世界气象组织的一份报告称,地球越来越热,2011年是有史以来最热年份之一,而人类该为此负责。

2. Passage Translation

1) 科学家们一直致力于寻找一种能抗艾滋病毒的疫苗,一项针对老鼠的研究有望为人们带来新方法的曙光,科学家希望在人类身上展开测试。在这项研究中,接受治疗的老鼠似乎能百分之百地抵抗艾滋病毒。虽然这并非意味着此种方法对人类同样奏效,但足

以令几位专家印象深刻。

2）研究显示，在英国，工作压力之大让人们睡觉都不得安宁。三分之一英国人说他们最经常梦到的就是有关工作的事情。根据这个研究，四分之一的国民说，如果某天早些时候与同事发生过争执，那么这个同事就会人梦来。对一些英国人而言，工作总是萦绕心头，超过20%的人承认他们经常梦到老板。

3）据英国广播公司报道，英国顶尖的私立学校惠灵顿学院预计在未来的4年里将有四分之一的学生前往美国留学。美国大学资金雄厚，课程选择范围更广，对英国年轻人的吸引力越来越大。虽然美国大学的学费贵得惊人，顶级大学每年学费超过5万美元，但这往往被美国大学根据学生经济状况所提供的财政补助所抵消。从明年开始，哈佛的学生，如果家庭收入不足6.5万美元，将免除学费。

TAPESCRIPT

UNIT 1

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. I've been waiting here for ages.
2. I should be here earlier, but I got stuck in the traffic jam.
3. If you multiply 50 by 20, you'll get 1,000.
4. We held a wedding anniversary party for our parents.
5. She has been enthusiastic about fancy clothes for long and now she's got a chance to appreciate up-to-date fashions after all.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Man: Hey! This train's late! I've been waiting here for ages.
Woman: Which train, sir?
Man: The 8:18 to Baker Street.
Woman: The 8:18? I'm afraid you've made a mistake, sir.
Man: A mistake? My timetable says: Baker Street train — 8:18.
Woman: Oh no, sir. The Baker Street train leaves at 8:08.
Man: At 8:08?
Woman: You see, sir, they changed the timetable at the end of April. It's the first of May today.
Man: Changed it? May I see the new timetable? What does it say?
Woman: It says: Baker Street train — 8:08.
Man: Hm! So the train isn't late. I'm late.

2) Sandy: I'd like a bottle of shampoo, please?
Assistant: A large one or a small one?
Sandy: A small one, please.

Assistant: That's 98 pence.
Sandy: And a tube of toothpaste. A large one.
Assistant: That's 56 pence.
Sandy: Oh, yes. And a film for this camera. 24 exposures.
Assistant: Hm. The 36 exposure is two pounds fifteen and the 24 is one pound seventy-two.
Sandy: Right. Here are five pounds. Thank you very much.
Assistant: Don't forget your change, sir.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and fill in the blanks with proper figures, dates or time.

1) Dr. Brian received his B. A. in Management at Yale University on the 15th of July, 1964.
2) I should be at the meeting at a quarter to nine, but I got stuck in the traffic jam.
3) Her monthly expense is about 374.50 pounds not including the rent.
4) The results of the two subtractions are five and a half & seven point ninety-four.
5) The mileage between Los Angeles and Chicago is 2, 054.
6) Mike's telephone number is copied here, 89117346.
7) Moscow has a population of 8, 070, 312.
8) There are as many as 43, 628 bicycles in Beijing.
9) The taxi fare from the square to the airport is 19 pound 75 pence.
10) Do you believe 508, 916, 273 characters can be written on this piece of paper?
11) The 11:42 bus is more expensive but much faster.
12) For reservation or more information, call your travel agent, or call the toll-free number: 800−565−7000.
13) Laser light can burn holes in a steel plate 0.125 mm thick at a distance of several feet.
14) Asia occupies 29.4% of the world's land.
15) The tuition is $12, 580 per term and MBA students attend four terms.
16) China's population at that time was 792, 677, 000.
17) It is currently ranked ninth among private universities awarded federal funds for research.

18) Now as the second largest university in the country, it has an enrollment of about 31, 579.

19) He won the men's javelin competition. He threw it 47.96 metres.

20) Children need to spend at least 3.5 hours a week reading books, magazines or newspapers.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Good evening. As those who have been outside in the past three hours know, yesterday's forecast for a sunny and warm Thursday evening has been proved wrong. That front of Canadian air moving across the mid-west has finally caught up with us here in New York. The result? An awful blend of rain, hail and cold winds, with temperatures in the low 40's this evening rising to a high of 62 tomorrow afternoon. Things don't look much better for us tomorrow. The cold front may pass, but a second wave is following just behind that. Looks as if it might bring us some unseasonable snow. Imagine, snow in June! Better get out those sweaters again.

4. **Directions:** Complete the following chart according to the conversation.

Andy: Look at that, Jenny. E-Mart is going to sell Hi-Fi's for $273.69. I'm going to buy one. We can save at least $84.

Jenny: Yes, and look at the bread-making machines. They're only $68.95, so we can save $21. A bread-making machine is more important than a Hi-Fi.

Andy: By the way, do you know how much money we've got? About $350, I hope.

Jenny: Here's the bank statement. Oh, dear.

Andy: What's the matter?

Jenny: We haven't got that much, I'm afraid. Only 260 dollars 15.

5. **Directions:** Listen to the mini-talk carefully and note down the seven steps of the trick.

It is possible to do many simple tricks with numbers. Here is one trick. It has seven separate steps. First, write down your house number. For example, if your address is 73 King Street, you would write down

73. After you write down your house address, next, double it. In other words, multiply it by two. Then, add five to this doubled number. For example, if your address was 73 and you doubled it, you would get 146. Then, if you added five, you'd get 151. Fourth, multiply this number by 50. In our example here, if you multiply 151 by 50, you'll get 7,550. The fifth step is to add your age to this total. For example, if you are 26 years old, you should add 26 to this total. In our example here, the result would be 7,550 plus 26, 7,576. Sixth, you have to add the number of days in a year, which is 365. In our example here, 365 added to 7,576 is 7,941. The seventh and final step is this. Subtract 615 from the number that you have. Take away 615 from the total. In our example, 7,941 minus 615 is 7,326. The result here, 7,326, is the trick. The first part of the number is the address and the last part is the age of the person. That is, 73 is the address we started with, and 26 is the age that we used. If you follow these seven steps with any address and the age of any person, you will get the same result.

6. Directions: Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) Our group broke up *at two*.
2) We didn't expect Ann home *until six*.
3) *July 3*, that's when my niece is coming for a visit.
4) You need *an eighteen-cent stamp* for this postcard.
5) The answer may be found at *the bottom of page ten* in your textbook.
6) Bill was offered a scholarship by the university that was *his first choice*.
7) Frank's planning a graduation party for his sister *on the twentieth of next month*.
8) The bookstore is out of textbooks for *English 301*.
9) Today is *Tuesday*, and the swimming-pool is supposed to open *the day after tomorrow*.
10) Carl wanted to find an apartment for *300 dollars a month*, but discovered he had to pay twice that much.

LISTENING TEST (1)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

China's unmanned spacecraft Shenzhou-8 is expected to perform China's first space docking with Tiangong-1, or Heavenly Palace-1, a space lab that was launched in September, Xinhua news agency reported. Commander-in-chief of China's manned space program Chang Wanquan announced early Tuesday that the launch of Shenzhou-8 unmanned spacecraft is successful. The spacecraft was successfully sent into the designated orbit after the blastoff at 5:58 a.m. at the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in northwestern desert area, carried by an upgraded Long March-2F rocket. It is heading to rendezvous with the Tiangong-1, or "Heavenly Palace-1" that was put into space on September 29 for the country's first space docking. The docking, if successful, will pave the way for China to operate a permanent space station around 2020, and make the nation the world's third to do so. The docking will happen within two days after the launch of the Shenzhou-8 at a height of 343 km above Earth's surface. The spacecraft will return to Earth after two docking operations.

China's space projects have entered a stage of high-intensity development and launching, an aerospace expert in Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center said on Sunday. While preparation work for the launch of Shenzhou-8 is in its final stages, testing on another satellite is going on at the assembly and testing center, 1.5 kilometers away from the launch pad. China launched 15 rockets to send 20 satellites into space in 2010, comparable numbers to the United States and Russia, historically the world's two most prolific launchers of spacecraft, according to Yuan Jiajun, deputy general manager of China Aerospace and Technology Corp.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

May I have your attention, please. Flight 211 was called off due to the thick fog.

Sentence No. 2

Never have I been so moved.

Sentence No. 3

I didn't want to discourage John from taking up fishing.

Sentence No. 4

There is nobody in the army who doesn't know George.

Sentence No. 5

That math problem was a hard one, even for Diana.

Sentence No. 6

The rent is due on the last day of each month.

Sentence No. 7

Jeff plays football every other weekend.

Sentence No. 8

Mandy is ten years old and quite short of her age.

Sentence No. 9

The sweaters sell for seven fifty and are available in five colors.

Sentence No. 10

Jenny had three tickets for the concert, but she gave one to her brother.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: I don't think you can read that English novel in less than a month.

M: Nancy finished hers in two weeks.

Q: What does the man say about Nancy?

Question No. 12

M: Look at the price of that iPad!

W: What a nerve! You should be able to get five of them for that amount.

Q: What does the man think about the iPad?

Question No. 13

M: Let's go to the theater sometime this week — say, Saturday night?

W: I'm afraid I won't be free then. How about Sunday?

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question No. 14

M: Flight 339 is supposed to arrive at eight o'clock.

W: Eight o'clock! But it's already a quarter to nine!

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question No. 15

W: The hours are 8 to 12, Monday through Saturday.

M: Is there any paid vacation?

Q: What are these two talking about?

Question No. 16

M: Do you know what time the art gallery closes on weekdays?

W: Six, isn't it?

Q: What does the woman say about the art gallery?

Question No. 17

W: The admission price is $15 per person. That's really expensive for just one show.

M: You're right. But if you have a membership card, you'll get in for 5.

Q: How much will a club member have to pay for the show?

Question No. 18

M: Have you finished your essay? I handed mine in last Friday.

W: I finished typing mine at eight o'clock this morning. I have to submit it by noon today.

Q: Who are the speakers?

Question No. 19

W: Now, you can select the command from the pull-down menu ...

M: And click the mouse button here?

Q: What are they talking about?

Question No. 20

W: In the final exams, my maths got 90, physics 92, Chinese 68, English 75.

M: And to make matters worse, you only got 55 for history. Very uneven work, indeed.

Q: What was the girl's mark for Chinese?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) Almost 20,000 whales have been killed since 1986 and the number is rising each year.
2) An American study found that on average a child watches 25,000 hours of television before his or her 18th birthday.
3) Brighton is a town on the coast about 50 miles from London, and it has a population of around 300,000.
4) For most adults, 7–8 hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep, although some people may need as few as 5 hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep each day.
5) New home prices fell in October from a month earlier — by between 0.1 and 0.3 percent — after remaining unchanged for three months.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) Researchers from 26 universities around the world are working on a project on potatoes. More than a billion people worldwide eat potatoes, and scientists say that number is growing as the demand for food increases. Most people would be surprised to know it's the world's third most important crop.

2) The school bus accident happened at around 9:40 a.m. on Wednesday morning. Five people died at the scene, including four children and their bus driver, while 44 children were injured in the accident and twelve of them are in a serious condition.

3) A 2009 study of kids in New York City neighborhood found that those who lived within one city block of a convenience store were more likely to be overweight than kids who lived farther way. Of the surveyed blocks, 55% had a convenience store and 41% had a fast food restaurant.

UNIT 2

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. There are several ways of setting up a public transport system.
2. City centres have become poorer and poorer, with more and more crime and violence.
3. A hundred years ago, wealthy people lived in the centre and the poor lived on the outskirts of the city.
4. Cities contain the very best aspects of a society: opportunities for education, employment, and entertainment.
5. Cities also contain the very worst parts of a society: violent crime, racial conflict, and poverty.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and passages and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) A: Where are you from?
   B: Shanghai in China.
   A: What's the population?
   B: It's over 13 million.
   A: What's the weather like there?
   B: The winters are cold and sunny. In January, the coldest month, the average temperature is zero degrees Celsius. The summers are rather hot. In July, the hottest month, the average temperature can be as high as 29 degrees Celsius.
   A: Does it rain much?
   B: Yes, quite a lot. The wettest month is April and the driest month is October. The annual rainfall is about 1,000 mm.

2) A: Where do you come from?
   B: Washington, USA.
   A: Do many people live there?
   B: It has a population of nearly a million.
   A: What's the weather like?
   B: The winters are cold but the summers are hot. In January, the coldest month, the average temperature is 1 degrees Celsius. In July, the hottest month, the average temperature is 24 degrees Celsius.
   A: Does it rain much?
   B: Yes, quite a lot, but it varies. April is the wettest month and July is the driest month. The annual rainfall is 1,040 mm.
   B: Where are you from?
   A: I'm from Madrid in Spain.
   B: What's the population?
   A: Nearly 6 million.
   B: What's the weather like?
   A: It's not so cold in the winter, but it's quite hot in the summer. In January, the coldest month, the average temperature is 7 degrees Celsius. In July, the hottest month, the average temperature is 26

degrees Celsius.

B: Is the rainfall high?

A: Not very high. The driest months are July and August, but the annual rainfall is only 420 mm.

3) Big cities today are faced with very serious problems. Transport is a major difficulty: some planners believe in mass transport system; others believe in making it possible for citizens to move about in private cars. There are several ways of setting up a public transport system. Sometimes it is built under the ground, sometimes it is on the surface, and sometimes it is even above ground level, as in parts of New York and Tokyo, for example. In most cases, of course, it is a combination of some or all of these elements.

4) The decline of the city centres has also been a problem in the last 30 years. The hearts of many cities have become poorer and poorer, with more and more crime and violence, while the people who can afford to have moved out to the suburbs. This is the opposite of the situation 100 years ago, when wealthy people lived in the centre, and the poor lived on the outskirts of the city.

5) Other problems also arise, as factories and cars pollute the air and crowded conditions cause garbage to accumulate in the streets. In order to solve these problems, some planners believe we should limit the size of our cities, perhaps by restricting population, or perhaps by offering attractive jobs in the provinces. Others believe that cities cannot be limited in size and that the problems must be solved in different ways — by creating green areas, building decent houses for everybody, stopping factory pollution, and so on.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

American cities are similar to other cities around the world. In every country, cities reflect the values of the culture. Cities contain the very best aspects of a society: opportunities for education, employment, and entertainment. They also contain the very worst parts of a society: violent crime, racial conflict, and poverty. American cities are changing, just as American society is changing.

After World War II, city residents became wealthier; they had more

children; they needed more space. They moved out of their apartments in the city to buy their own homes. They bought houses in the suburbs, areas near a city where people live. These are areas without many offices or factories. During the 1950s the "American dream" was to have a house in the suburbs.

Now things are changing. The children of the people who left the cities in the 1950s are now adults. They, unlike their parents, want to live in the cities. Many young professionals, doctors, and lawyers are moving back to the city. Many are single; others are married, but often without children. They prefer the city to the suburbs because their jobs are there; they are afraid of the fuel shortage; or they just enjoy the excitement and opportunities which the city offers. A new class is moving into the city — a wealthier, more mobile class.

Only a few years ago people thought that the older American cities were dying. Some city residents now see a bright, new future. Others see only problems and conflicts. One thing is sure: many dying cities are alive again.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

During the last war, most of the men were fighting or working in factories, so it was very difficult to find men to do other work. The headmaster of a school wanted a gardener, but the only person he was able to get was an old retired farmer. The old man worked so hard in the school garden that the headmaster became worried. He thought that the old man might get ill or die if he continued like that, so he suggested the old man that he should work more slowly and rest more. But the old man continued to work as before. At last the headmaster went to the man's wife and asked her to speak to her husband. "All right," she answered, "but I don't think it will do any good. You see, he has worked for himself all his life, never for anybody else, so he had just never learnt to work slowly."

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) Mike *replaced* the broken pane of glass.

2) Susan and Bill *cleaned up* the lab.
3) We *accepted* Carol's invitation to dinner.
4) I *write* my uncle an occasional letter.
5) You *guessed* the right answer.
6) I *saw him practising* the guitar.
7) I *turned on* the electric fan.
8) He *came over* to my house just the other day.
9) We *need to arrive early* for the graduation ceremony.
10) George *set up* a display for the town's local art festival.

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (2)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Kids who live in the city are more likely to walk or bike to school, compared with children in rural areas, a new study finds. That active commute helps youngsters boost their daily physical activity and may help improve their health.

The study followed more than 7, 600 Canadian schoolchildren aged 6 to 16 who participated in the 1996 Canadian National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, finding that those who lived in urban settings were 3.7 times more likely than rural kids to walk or bike to school instead of commuting by car, bus or public transportation. That may be because city kids tend to live closer to school than those in rural communities, the researchers said.

The authors, from the University of Montreal, also found that children from low-income families and those who were living with a single parent or with an older sibling were more likely to walk or bike to school than to use less active modes of transportation, perhaps in part because they lacked access to a car or because they were less likely to attend private schools located outside their neighborhoods.

The study also found that active commuting increased after age 6,

peaking at around age 10. About 24% of kids walked or biked to school at age 6, while 35% of 10-year-olds did so. But by preteen and teenage years, that rate fell to 15%. That may be because older kids switch to schools that are farther away for middle and high school, making walking or biking impractical.

The research suggests that making an active school commute safe and accessible for kids may help them get more exercise and could provide an affordable and easy way to improve their overall health. Interventions that may help include those that target neighborhood safety, improve neighborhood walkability features (like crosswalks and sidewalks), develop programs that encourage children to travel to school together or fund more schools in more neighborhoods.

As child obesity continues to balloon, augmenting kids' physical activity is becoming increasingly important. That's true in all neighborhoods, but especially so in inner cities and other low-income areas, which typically have poor food environments — with more convenience stores offering fatty, sugary snacks and fewer grocery stores stocked with whole fruits, vegetables and meats — that encourage unhealthy eating and weight gain.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

Tom wanted to find an apartment for 150 dollars a month, but discovered that he had to pay twice as much.

Sentence No. 2

Today is Thursday and the exhibit is supposed to open the day after tomorrow.

Sentence No. 3

I worked for 3 hours last night; half on writing, half on vocabulary.

Sentence No. 4

It seems as if we've known each other for a long time instead of just five days.

Sentence No. 5

Forty students came to Doctor Johnson's first lecture, but after a week, all but fourteen had dropped out.

Sentence No. 6

These books have been on the market since last June.

Sentence No. 7

Annie writes novels, but her real background is in architecture.

Sentence No. 8

If we had got your address, we would have called on you yesterday.

Sentence No. 9

Cindy called the police as soon as she found her house had been broken in.

Sentence No. 10

About two-thirds of the ninety invited guests failed to show up at the wedding ceremony.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: Do you know if this bus stops at the Bund?

M: There is a map over there by the door.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 12

W: Sir, I bought this iPhone here and there's something wrong with it now. Could you repair it for free? Here's my receipt.

M: If it's under warranty, we can. Oh, it has run out.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 13

M: Is this seat taken?

W: The guy finished his snack and left just now.

Q: Where does the conversation probably take place?

Question No. 14

W: My goodness! It's a quarter to seven now and I'm sure to miss my seven o'clock train.

M: Take it easy. That clock is ten minutes fast.

Q: When does this conversation take place?

Question No. 15

W: Mr. Philips, when and where did you see the accused?

M: In a Chinese restaurant near Robinson Street at 11:00 p.m. on June 18th.

Q: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

Question No. 16

W: Aren't you going back to the States, Sam?

M: Yes, tomorrow morning. And I do not want to miss the chance to attend my cousin's wedding there in New York. But by the end of this week, I'll definitely return to Vancouver.

Q: Which place is Sam going to last?

Question No. 17

W: Mr. Green, the blood test shows that your liver is not in good condition.

M: Is there anything I can do about it, say, giving up drinking beer?

Q: What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

Question No. 18

W: Danny, what would you like, steak or vegetable salad?

M: Oh, I know steak is your number one food, but I'm a vegetarian.

Q: What will Danny have?

Question No. 19

W: I'd like a coffee, bagel and eggs, please.

M: I'll have a copy, thank you.

Q: What does the man imply?

Question No. 20

M: How's this white shirt? Shall I take it or shall I choose the blue one?

W: They both look pretty good, but I'm afraid that black shirt is more suitable to wear at work.

Q: According to the woman, which shirt should the man buy?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) Outside of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, there are some beautiful parts of China that appeal to foreigners.
2) Online shopping is coming into fashion in most cities due to the rapid development of internet technology.
3) The largest city in the United States is New York City, which is home to more than two-fifths of the population of New York State.
4) Following rapid development over the last two decades Shanghai has become a global city, a financial center and the busiest container port in the world.
5) In 2010 Tokyo was named the second most expensive city and the fourth Most Liveable City in the World.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) Australians have been warned they face a life or death decision over their water — drink purified waste water or die. Australia's second largest state, Queensland, will become the first to use recycled water for drinking. Water is recycled in Britain and parts of northern Europe along with the US and Israel.
2) With a population of over 8.1 million, New York is the most populous city in the United States. It is known for its status as a financial, cultural, transportation, and manufacturing center. It is also a destination of choice for many foreign visitors. New York has the most extensive and the oldest transportation system in the country.

3) Berlin is an important center in the European and German film industry. It is home to more than 1, 000 film and television production companies. The city also hosts the annual Berlin Film Festival, which is the largest film festival in the world. Founded in 1951, the festival has been celebrated annually in February since 1978.

UNIT 3

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. Most animals are now kept in groups because it has been discovered that they are happier in the company of their fellows.
2. The process by which living things adjust to changes in their environment is called adaptation.
3. A calendar is a kind of chart that is used to keep track of days, months and years.
4. Small and friendly dogs are often used at crowded airports to smell for illegal food products in luggage.
5. We can not only make up prescriptions and develop films, but also offer many other things, such as cigarettes, cameras and toilet paper.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. Directions: Listen to the following passages and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) This animal has a short, strong neck, long legs and a thick, brown coat. On its back it can have either one or two humps which are used for storing food in the form of fat. The animal can go without water or food for several days and it lives in deserts and plains in Africa and Asia.

2) This animal is very heavy and of a quite large size. It has short, thick legs, a short neck and a large head. Its skin is thick and grey. During the day it usually stays in the water, resting and sunbathing. At night it

looks for food on land. It eats plants and sometimes it eats crops, for example, corn and sugarcane. It lives in rivers and lakes in Africa.

3) This animal has short, strong legs, a short, thick neck and a very small tail. Its eyes are large and its face resembles that of a cat. It has a thick, furry, white-and-black coat. In the wild, it eats only bamboo and is able to grasp the plant with the help of its front feet. Each day it needs to spend as many as 10 to 12 hours feeding on bamboo roots and bamboo shoots. It lives in the forest areas of west central China.

4) This animal has long ears, long, strong back legs and a long strong tail. The female animal has a bag-like pouch on its stomach for carrying its young. It has a thick, brown or black coat. Its sight and sense of smell are poor, but its hearing is very good. It moves by jumping. With its strong back legs the animal can jump as high as two and a half metres and as far as nine metres. It eats dry grass and lives in the dry grass plains in Australia.

5) Man can think, learn and speak because he has a big brain. In the past, scientists thought that men are different from animals because they can think and learn. They now know that animals — dogs, rats, even birds, can learn, too. So they begin to see that men are different from animals because they can speak. Animals only make noises when they are frightened, or angry or unhappy. Apes can understand some things more quickly than humans: one or two have even learned a few words. But they are still different from us. They cannot join words and make sentences. They cannot think like us because they have no language. They can never think about the past or the future. Language is a wonderful thing. Man has been able to build a modern world because he has language. Every child can speak his own language very well when he is four or five — but no animal learns to speak. How do children learn? What happens when we speak? Scientists do not really know.

6) Most animals are now kept in groups because it has been discovered that, like people, they are happier in the company of their fellows. It has been recognized also that keeping them happy enough to flourish is a difficult operation. Zoo directors and keepers have countless stories to tell about the problems. Some animals will not breed without a special diet; others must feel far from human presence, and others need large

spaces for their courtship dances. Some males insist on fighting to win their mate. With most animals, however, the breeding programs, which are the second concern of the zoos, work well enough to save some species from complete extinction.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 4 are based on the following passage:

Adaptation is the process by which living things adjust to changes in their environment — ways of finding food, protecting themselves from their enemies, and reproducing. The protective adaptations vary with each species of animal depending on its individual needs and environment. Many animals possess colors that help them blend in with their surroundings. Polar bears and white rabbits can easily move undetected amidst the winter snows. Many butterflies' colors make it difficult to find them among the trees. Chameleons can change colors to disguise themselves on rocks, trees, and wood chips. Snakes bite; bees and wasps sting; skunks send out a pungent smell; and porcupines eject painful quills into their attackers.

Statements 5 to 8 are based on the following passage:

For centuries, parrots have been prized pets because of their strange ability to mimic human speech. Recently, an American parrot named Betty put her talents to unusual use: she helped break up a gang of burglars thought to be responsible for crimes involving the theft of over $50,000 in property. A recent robbery victim reported to the police in Texas that her parrot, Betty, had had only a 28 word vocabulary; but after the robbery the bird started saying the new phrases "Come back Robert!" and "Come back Ronnie!" The police detectives were delighted. Ronnie and Robert were the names of his two top suspects. A third man had already been arrested in the case and soon explained under questioning what had happened. When the robbers entered the house they heard Betty talking and thought someone was at home. Ronnie and Robert began running away, while the third man yelled for them to come back several times.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

A calendar is a kind of chart that is used to keep track of days, months and years. The ancient calendars of China were sometimes divided into 12-year cycles. Each year in the 12-year cycles had the name of an animal. There were 12 animals that were used to name the 12 years of the cycle. These animals are the rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, rooster, dog and boar. You can work out the animal for any year if you remember the animals' names in this order. For example, the year of the rat is 1996. Therefore, the year 1984 was also the year of the rat, and the year 2008 will be another year of the rat. Each animal repeats every 12 years. So the year of the ox is 1997. The last year of the ox was 1985; before that 1973 and 1961. In ancient times these animals had some meaning for superstitious people. They often turned to the calendar when making important choices about their career or in their marriage.

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) Don bought a new typewriter, *and then* taught himself to type.
2) Let's find our seats *first*; we can always buy a program *later*.
3) Mr Smith had the boys run around the field several times *before* their practice game began.
4) *Once* Professor Gordon approves your topic, you can begin writing an outline of your paper.
5) *No sooner had* he finished washing his car than it started to rain.
6) *After* class go straight to the lab.
7) Go to the library *when* you are through with the registration.
8) *By the time* the plumber came, Bill had already fixed the faucet.
9) Joyce selected an album, removed the record from its cover *and* put it on the turntable.
10) Gloria *didn't* submit her application *until* the deadline had passed.

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (3)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Animals are natural resources that people have wasted all through our history. Animals have been killed for their fur and feathers for food, for sport, and simply because they were in the way.

Thousands of kinds of animals have disappeared from the earth forever. Hundreds more are on the danger list today. About 170 kinds in the United States alone are considered in danger. Why should people care? Because we need animals, and because once they are gone, there will never be any more. Animals are more than just beautiful or interesting. They are more than just a source of food. Every animal has its place in the balance of nature.

Destroying one kind of animal can create many problems. For example, when farmers killed large numbers of hawks, the farmers' stores of corn and grain were destroyed by rats and mice. Hawks eat rats and mice. With no hawks to keep down their numbers, the rats and mice multiplied quickly.

Luckily, some people are working to help save the animals. Some groups raise money to let people know about the problem. And they try to get the governments to pass laws protecting animals in danger. Quite a few countries have passed laws. These laws forbid the killing of any animal or plant on the danger list. Slowly, the number of some animals in danger is growing.

Animals are our friends. We should set up nature reserves to protect their advocacy. We should all act together for the world that is still an animal Earth. We should not destroy the surroundings of the animals . We should not catch and kill wild-animals for our greedy desire. Governments should help to protect animals, birds, plants and insects in their own country.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

> **Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1
You should use a B2 pencil, or else the machine cannot read your answers.

Sentence No. 2
The seminar will meet at twelve.

Sentence No. 3
The schoolboys walked into the hall two by two.

Sentence No. 4
In four more weeks, the entire project will be completed.

Sentence No. 5
Every Saturday and Sunday night the store at the corner of the street opens late.

Sentence No. 6
It will be nice having Fridays off next semester.

Sentence No. 7
Ben hates washing and ironing his own clothes.

Sentence No. 8
I would change my essay topic if I could.

Sentence No. 9
That's so hard to imagine!

Sentence No. 10
If Cathy had helped you, you'd have finished it on time.

2. Short Conversations

> **Directions:** In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: The taxi ride just now cost us thirty dollars. Did you tip the driver?

M: Of course, I left him 15% of our taxi fare.

Q: How much was the driver tipped?

Question No. 12

M: Here's the dress of your size. $ 150, please.

W: Do you have some other colors? I prefer purple or black to scarlet.

Q: What color is the dress which is shown to the woman now?

Question No. 13

W: Jeff, have you finished your thesis paper assigned by Professor Lee?

M: Not yet, I always seem to put things off until the last minute.

Q: Who are the speakers?

Question No. 14

M: Would you like me to bring you some bread from the store?

W: Thanks, but I haven't finished this loaf yet.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question No. 15

W: Are you going to study late tonight again?

M: Well, I'll have to stay up late since I have so many assignments to finish.

Q: What will the man probably do?

Question No. 16

W: Did you dance a lot at the party last Saturday?

M: To my heart's content!

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 17

M: Helen, are you finished with that news report?

W: Finally. I've done nothing else this whole week but type it.

Q: What does the woman say about the news report?

Question No. 18

M: The Egyptian art exhibition is closed this Sunday.

W: Oh, no, I've wanted to see that for years.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question No. 19

W: You're looking so happy. Did your quiz go well?

M: No. Actually, I just had a job offer for next year.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 20

W: Are you nearly finished with that plate of spaghetti?

M: Nearly finished? I only found a seat for myself 5 minutes ago.

Q: What does the man mean?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) Some animals use a mixture of shape, colour and behaviour to make them appear like their surroundings.
2) Humans keep chickens primarily as a source of food, consuming both their meat and their eggs.
3) Around 63% of all U.S. households have pets, and more than half of these households have more than one animal.
4) The influence of dogs on human society has given them the nickname "Man's Best Friend" in the Western world.
5) Unlike humans, horses are able to sleep either standing up or lying down and they sleep better when in groups.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) There is evidence that having a pet can help a person lead a longer, healthier life. A recent study concluded that owning a pet can reduce the risk of a heart attack by 2% and that pets can help in reducing blood pressure. Owning a pet can also prolong survival of a heart attack. Dogs which are trained to be guide dogs can help people with disabilities.
2) Rabbits are small mammals found in several parts of the world. Rabbits live in groups, and the best known species, the European rabbit, lives

in underground rabbit holes. More than half the world's rabbit population resides in North America. They are also native to southwestern Europe and Southeast Asia.

3) Cats are able to tolerate quite high temperatures: humans generally start to feel uncomfortable when their skin temperature surpasses 44.5°C, but cats show no discomfort until their skin reaches around 52°C and can tolerate temperatures of up to 56°C if they have access to water.

UNIT 4

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. When he was a young man, he was very active, and he spent a lot of time hunting and fishing.
2. A little girl dressed in a pink pullover, white skirt and red leather shoes was lost somewhere near Gate 14 and her parents are now in the airport security office.
3. By the age of five, tennis had become part of my life and I started to enter tournaments under my mother's coaching.
4. I've been on a diet and I'd just like a thin soup and a slice of bread.
5. With so many dogs in the city, the scattered dog wastes in the streets and parks are really a headache for the community.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following passages and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Ernest Hemingway, American novelist, was born in the United States at the turn of the century. As a young man, he was very active, and he spent a lot of time hunting and fishing. He started working as a reporter, but during the First World War he was an ambulance driver in Italy, where he was badly wounded in 1917. Then he went to Spain

to fight in the Spanish Civil War. Before he went to Cuba in 1945, he had worked as an army correspondent. In 1954 he was awarded the Nobel Prize. He stayed in Cuba until 1959, and then returned to live in the United States. He was married four times, and later in his life, he became physically and mentally ill. On July 2, 1961, he committed suicide.

2) Agatha Christie, British detective story writer, was born in September 1890 in Torquay, England. She was educated by her mother at home and she also went to school in Paris. She married in 1914, just before the beginning of the First World War. During the war, she worked in a hospital, where she learnt all about drugs and poisons. In 1920 her first book, *The Mysterious Affairs and Styles*, was published. It introduced her most famous character, *Hercule Poirot*, the little Belgian detective. She wrote many books, and some of which were made into plays or films, for example, *Murder on the Orient Express*, published in 1934. In 1927, she divorced her husband and two years later she married her second husband, who was then an archaeologist. She accompanied him on some of his archaeological expeditions abroad and one or two of her books were based on these expeditions. She died, at the age of 85, in 1976.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the following announcement and dialogue and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Ladies and Gentlemen, I have an announcement to make. There is a little girl lost somewhere near Gate 14. Her name is Mary Brown. Her age is five. She is dressed in a pink pullover, white skirt and red leather shoes. Her parents are now in the airport security office and would anyone seeing this little girl or if Mary can hear me, would they bring her to the airport security office as soon as possible please. Thank you. ... Also, will Mr. John Murphy please report to the check-in counter at Gate 25. Mr. John Murphy, please report to the check-in counter at Gate 25. There is a message waiting for you there.

2) Woman: Hello, may I help you?

Man: Yes, my name was called over the public address system. I believe you have a message for me here.

Woman: What is your name, sir?

Man: Murphy ... John Murphy.

Woman: Oh yes, Mr. Murphy. We've located your missing baggage through our computer. It was placed on a flight to Chicago, and it's now being held for you there.

Man: That's a big problem. I'm scheduled to fly to Detroit in one and a half hours.

Woman: All right. Let me check the flight schedule from Chicago to Detroit ... Oh, good! There's a direct flight from Chicago to Detroit Airport at 2:40. What time does your flight arrive in Detroit?

Man: At 4:55.

Woman: Okay, we can put your baggage on the flight from Chicago, and it will be arriving in Detroit at 5:15 this afternoon. That's 20 minutes after your arrival.

Man: Oh, thank you, that will be fine. Please give me the flight number of the plane from Chicago.

Woman: Certainly. That's Flight 386 United Airlines, leaving Chicago at 2:40 and arriving in Detroit at 5:15. We're very sorry for any inconvenience this has caused you.

Man: Oh, it's all right, I suppose. At least my bags didn't go to Paris or Shanghai.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

My grandfather used to have a beautiful gold pocket watch. He wore it on a fine gold chain across the front of his waistcoat, and when I was small he promised to leave it to me in his will.

"When I'm gone," he said, "this is going to be yours."

Unfortunately that will never happen now. About three months ago, my grandfather came up to London to visit us. The first Sunday morning after he arrived, my youngest son said he wanted to go to the park. "We'll do better than that," said my grandfather, "we'll go and feed the pigeons in Trafalgar Square." So off they went. They got home about tea-time and my grandfather was looking very upset.

"My watch," he said, "it's gone. Someone must have stolen it

while we were feeding the pigeons."

Statements 6 to 12 are based on the following passage:

Martina Hingis always enjoyed sport and began skiing and playing tennis at the age of 3. By the time she was 5, tennis had become part of her life and she started to enter tournaments under her mother's coaching. At 7 years old Martina moved to Switzerland with her mother, who married a Swiss computer scientist. At 12 years of age, Martina won her first junior Grand Slam event at the French Open during 1993. She broke into the top 20 on Women's Tennis Association (WTA) rankings on June 12, 1995. Other sports Martina enjoys are cycling, roller-blading and horse riding.

History was made in England on Monday, July 8th, 1996 as Martina became the youngest person ever to win a Championship event at Wimbledon (the Ladies Doubles). Martina was just 3 days younger than Lottie Dod who won the Singles in 1887. Martina attracts crowds of supporters to every championship she enters as people recognize her amazing talent.

4. **Directions:** Answer the following questions according to what you have heard on the tape.

Mr. Jones woke early one morning, before the sun had risen. It was a beautiful morning, so he went to the window and looked out. He was surprised to see a neatly dressed, middle-aged professor, who worked in the university just up the road from Mr. Jones's house, coming from the direction of the town. He had grey hair and thick glasses, and was carrying an umbrella, a morning newspaper and a bag. Mr. Jones thought that he must have arrived by the night train and decided to walk to the university instead of taking a taxi. Mr. Jones had a big tree in his garden, and the children had tied a long rope to one of its branches so that they could swing on it. Mr. Jones was surprised to see the professor stop when he saw the rope, and look carefully up and down the road. When he saw that there was nobody in sight, he stepped into the garden, put his umbrella, newspaper, bag and hat neatly on the grass and took hold of the rope. He pulled it hard to see whether it was strong enough to take his weight, then ran as fast as he could and swung into the air on the end of

the rope, his grey hair blowing all around his face. Backwards and forwards he swung, occasionally taking a few more running steps on the grass when the rope began to swing too slowly for him. At last the professor stopped, straightened his tie, combed his hair carefully, put on his hat, picked up his umbrella, newspaper and bag, and continued on his way to the university, looking as quiet and correct and respectable as one would expect a professor to be.

5. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) *What* are you going to do *tonight*?
2) *Are these* Tom's *car keys?*
3) *How* do you find your *new apartment*?
4) *Could you* tell me the way to the *nearest gas station*?
5) *Shall we* go to the *beach*?
6) *Why* are you so early?
7) *Do you* have a bicycle that I can *borrow*?
8) *Where* can I have my passport photo taken?
9) You dropped *what* on the *floor*?
10) You know *who's* going to be at the *party*?

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (4)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Summer-born children are considerably less likely to attend top universities than pupils with autumn birthdays, according to research published today. The youngest children lag behind older classmates and struggle to properly catch up throughout compulsory education, it was revealed. Despite being given additional help by parents, those born in August are 20 per cent more likely to take vocational qualifications at college and a fifth less likely to attend an elite Russell Group university

than those with September birthdays. The study — published by the Institute for Fiscal Studies — also lays bare the extent to which a child's date of birth influences their self-perception, social and emotional development and chances of being bullied at school. Ellen Greaves, IFS research economist and the report's author, said: "It is clear that the consequences of the month in which you were born extend beyond educational attainment. We find evidence that, particularly at younger ages, summer-born children are more likely to report being unhappy at school and to have experienced bullying than autumn-born children." It compared children born in September — at the start of the academic year — to those with birthdays in August to gauge the effect that this had on a range of issues relating to education and personal wellbeing. Relative to peers with September birthdays, the study found that children born in August were: likely to achieve "substantially" lower scores in national achievement tests and other measures of cognitive skills; 20 per cent more likely to study for vocational qualifications if they stay on beyond the age of 16; 20 per cent less likely to attend a Russell Group university aged 19; more likely to be regarded as below average by their teachers in reading, writing and math at age seven; more likely to exhibit lower social and emotional development; more likely to report being unhappy at school and twice as likely to report being bullied at the age of seven. The study said gaps in performance decreased as children grow up.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

If only I hadn't got rid of those used IC cards!

Sentence No. 2

How embarrassing it must have been for her!

Sentence No. 3

Nothing is more enjoyable than having a walk in the Mediterranean sun.

Sentence No. 4

Have you ever seen so many people in the cinema before?

Sentence No. 5

Only Jessica has been in Shanghai for more than a year.

Sentence No. 6

We don't expect Carol home until 5 a.m.

Sentence No. 7

Oh, well, I really didn't expect you to come to our party.

Sentence No. 8

He attends the English class only at night.

Sentence No. 9

Hal wasn't in any way innocent.

Sentence No. 10

His apartment is a stone's throw from the subway station.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: Darling, we don't have to hurry. There's still one and a half hours until the plane takes off.

M: But it's already six and we'll need an hour and a quarter on the way.

Q: When will they get to the airport according to the man?

Question No. 12

W: Lovely cups, aren't they?

M: They are on sale today, madam. Forty pence each or seventy pence for the pair.

Q: How much will the woman pay if she wants to buy four cups?

Question No. 13

W: When can I fetch my car?

M: I promise I can have it fixed in not more than half a week.

Q: Who are the two speakers?

Question No. 14

M: Jessica, where have you been? You're supposed to get here an hour earlier.

W: Sorry, Uncle Roy, but I'm afraid I don't know my way around Toronto yet.

Q: What can we learn about Jessica from this conversation?

Question No. 15

W: How's Flight 213 for San Francisco? Am I too late?

M: Sorry, Madame, we can't call the plane back.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 16

W: The sequel of *Kung Fu Panda 2* is wonderful, isn't it?

M: Yes, you may say so, but not so good as the original, I'm afraid.

Q: What can be concluded from the conversation?

Question No. 17

W: Excuse me, I can't find my seat in the dark.

M: Please follow me. Your seat is on the fifth row, the ninth one from the left aisle.

Q: Where does this conversation take place?

Question No. 18

W: You speak pure English but you've got dark eyes. Where do you come from?

M: I was born in Burma, which is near Vietnam and China. But I was brought up in California.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 19

W: How about the rent?

M: It's three hundred dollars a month unfurnished and three hundred and seventy dollars a month furnished. Utilities are thirty dollars extra.

Q: How much will it cost the woman to rent a furnished apartment, including utilities?

Question No. 20

W: The drain's blocked again and the kitchen is overflowing.

M: Get Jason here quickly!

Q: Who's Jason?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) Coffee, tea, coke, or chocolate bar can improve people's reading skills, according to a new study.
2) Take some time to make a list with the things you are most passionate about: activities, hobbies, goals, ideas or jobs.
3) One way to keep a conversation going is to get the other person talking and the best way to do this is by asking him open-ended questions.
4) The vast majority of people with HIV live in low- and middle-income countries, but HIV today is a threat to men, women and children all around the world.
5) A teacher is always known as a soul engineer, and teaching is the most important job of the world.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) You take the elevator when you need to go up a few floors. You park as close to the front door as possible. At first glance, choosing these little convenient modes of transportation doesn't appear to make much of a difference in your daily life. The fact is: they do. A flight of stairs burns, on average, 15 calories.
2) Do our tastes in food really reflect who we are? Scientists are looking for a link between a love of sweet things and the tendency to be kind or agreeable. And it turns out that kids with a sweet tooth tend to see themselves as sweet and those that like candy are more likely to

volunteer around campus.

3) Often, we find it hard to keep a conversation going not because we can't think of anything to say, but because we fear the other person won't enjoy that particular subject, fact or opinion we have in mind. However, most of time, this is not real. Give it a try, and you'll discover that people can enjoy a lot of things in a conversation.

UNIT 5

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. If the people are good, that is to say, you have a good landlord, and people with a sense of humour in service, the pub will be good.
2. High art, one form of art, appeals to a much smaller proportion of the population than the other form, popular art, but the number is large and growing.
3. Many movies are also taken seriously, while others are considered as nothing more than entertainment.
4. I have no more symptoms than the upset stomach.
5. Write down your new address, then I can contact you by correspondence until your phone is available.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Brian: Lucy, what's our plan for this weekend?

Lucy: Well, what about going to pubs?

Brian: Pubs? I'd love to, but you must have good people there. If the people are good, the pub will be good. You also must have a good landlord, and people with a sense of humour in service.

Lucy: I love old pubs. If it's one of those modern places, I won't go

in anyway.

Brian: And good beer is a must. If the beer's not good, people will look for another place.

Lucy: I won't go if there isn't a garden. We have children, and if the pub doesn't have a garden or family room, we can't go in.

Brian: Right, so the Raindrop Pub will be a good choice. What would you say?

Lucy: Great! Let's tell the kids tomorrow morning.

2) Jack: Would you like to go to the campus concert with me tonight, Mary?

Mary: I didn't know there was going to be a concert. Who's playing, then?

Jack: The jazz band from the Peace Hotel.

Mary: Oh, great! Why didn't you tell me earlier, Jack? I've heard a lot about the band. It's very unusual: all of the players are in their seventies and eighties.

Jack: Yeah, the piano player is 81 and the trumpet player is 78.

Mary: They are fantastic musicians. I'm sure I'll like the concert, and I'm glad you asked me.

Jack: The concert starts at 7:30. Do you want to have something to eat before that?

Mary: Sure, but I want to share the expenses.

Jack: I really appreciate that very much. My funds are a bit low now.

Mary: Well, I'll pay my own dinner, then, and I'll buy my own concert ticket, too.

Jack: Fine with me. I'll come over to your dormitory at six, OK?

Mary: Sure, see you then.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the instruction and put letters in the boxes to make words.

Listen to the example. Put the letter B in box 1; put the letter E in box 3; put the letter R in box 2. What do you think the word is? Here is some help. We eat it. The word is "BREAD". Now let's start with number 1.

Number 1: Put the letter R in box 2; put the letter U in box 3; put the letter T in box 5. We eat it.

Number 2: Now put an S in box 1; put the same letter in box 5; put an H in box 2. We wear them.

Number 3: Put the letter J in box 1; put the letter I in box 3; put the letter C in box 4. We drink it.

Number 4: Put the letter S in box 5; put the letter L in box 3; now put the same letter in box 4. We pay them.

Number 5: Now put a C in box 1; put a K in box 5. We hear it.

Number 6: Put the letter P in box 2; put the same letter in box 3; put the letter E in box 5. We eat it.

Number 7: Put the letter H in box 2; put the letter I in box 3; put the letter T in box 5. A man wears it.

Number 8: Now look at box 5 and write the letter S; write the letter L in box 3; write the letter I in box 2. We watch them.

Number 9: Put the letter U in box 2; put the letter I in box 4. We listen to it.

Number 10: Put the letter O in box 3; put the letter R in box 4. There are only three letters left. We open and close them.

Number 11: This is more difficult. There are six letters. Put an A in box 1; put an E in box 6; put an I in box 4. When you have problems you ask for it.

Number 12: This one is difficult, too. Six letters again. Now put the letter W in box 4; put the letter S in box 3. There's no help for this word exercise.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Art includes creative writing, painting, theatre, music, dance, etc. By this definition of art, people who watch a television movie are seeing a form of art. Teenagers who buy and play records of popular music are listening to a form of art. And the millions who read paperback romance or adventure novels are enjoying art in still another form.

Art is sometimes divided into two kinds, high art and popular art. High art appeals to a much smaller proportion of the population than popular art, but the number is large and growing. People who enjoy high art go to the opera and symphony concerts; they read serious books; they go to serious plays; they keep up with the art exhibitions at museums and

galleries. Popular art is basically programs which are meant to be watched today and forgotten tomorrow. Many popular songs are hits for a few weeks; then they disappear. The line between high and popular art is not always clear, however. Many people believe that rock music, for instance, is a real art form. Many movies are also taken seriously, while others are considered as nothing more than entertainment.

4. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

A pretty, well-dressed young lady stopped a taxi in a big square and said to the driver, "Do you see that young man at the other side of this square?" "Yes," said the taxi-driver. The young man was standing outside a restaurant and looking impatiently at his watch every few seconds. "Take me over there," said the young lady. The taxi-driver was surprised as he could not understand why the young lady did not want to walk over such a short distance. There were a lot of cars and buses and trucks in the square, so the taxi-driver asked, "Are you afraid to cross the street?" "Oh, no!" said the young lady. "But I am three-quarters of an hour late. I said that I would meet that young man for lunch at one o'clock, and it is now a quarter to two. If I arrive in a taxi, it will at least seem as if I have tried not to be too late."

5. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) The camera shop is *on* the east side of the shopping center, *close* to the supermarket.
2) *Behind* the university clinic is a small *parking lot*.
3) *On* the floor *above* the Department of Administration is the Graduate Office of Admissions.
4) *Down* the road *around* the corner is a nice little *gift shop*.
5) Walk *back* the same way you came for about a *block*, then *turn right* and stay on that street *until* you come to the next *intersection*.
6) I'd like to *cash* some traveler's *checks* and *open* a savings *account*. (in a bank)
7) I'd like to *buy* three 45-cent *stamps* and two *aerograms*. (in a post office)

8) That's the kind of bathing *suit* I was *looking for.* (in a department store)
9) I'd like to have these pants *cleaned and pressed.* (in a laundry)
10) I'm hungry, but the *nurse* said that I have to wait for three more hours before eating something. (in a hospital)

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (5)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

In 1939 two brothers, Mac and Dick McDonald, started a drive-in restaurant in San Bernardino, California. They carefully chose a busy corner for their location. They had run their own businesses for years, first a theater, then a barbecue restaurant, then another drive-in. But in their new operation, they offered a new, shortened menu: French fries, hamburgers, and sodas. To this small selection they added one new concept: quick service, no waiters or waitresses, and no tips. Their hamburgers sold for fifteen cents. Cheese was another four cents. Their French fries and hamburgers had a remarkable uniformity, for the brothers had developed a strict routine for the preparation of their food, and they insisted on their cooks' sticking to their routine. Their new drive-in became incredibly popular, particularly for lunch. People drove up by the hundreds during the busy noontime. The self-service restaurant was so popular that the brothers had allowed ten copies of their restaurant to be opened. They were content with this modest success until they met Ray Kroc.

Kroc was a salesman who met the McDonald brothers in 1954, when he was selling milkshake-mixing machines. He quickly saw the unique appeal of the brothers' fast-food restaurants and bought the right to franchise other copies of their restaurants. The agreement struck included the right to duplicate the menu, the equipment, even their red and white buildings with the golden arches.

Every day, more than 62 million customers around the world choose their restaurants for the McDonald's experience — great tasting, high-quality food that's affordable, convenient and served in a contemporary and inviting atmosphere. During 2010, they continued their efforts toward becoming their customers' favorite place and way to eat and drink — and customers rewarded them by visiting their restaurants more often. As a result, they generated strong sales and delivered profitable market share growth.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

Gary won't come to the party and neither will Sarah.

Sentence No. 2

I found the dress I wanted and several others as well.

Sentence No. 3

I can't believe you're not an English major.

Sentence No. 4

The iPod is not exactly what I wanted. But it will do.

Sentence No. 5

Cars are not as expensive as they used to be.

Sentence No. 6

Not once have I seen him make a mistake.

Sentence No. 7

Not only is May a good piano player, but she is also a promising writer.

Sentence No. 8

At first we thought we'd taken the wrong bus.

Sentence No. 9

Rachel said she is likely to visit the Alps next winter for the first time.

Sentence No. 10

I wish the semester were over, but we've still got three weeks to go.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: Have you met Sarah yet?

M: We're from the same junior high school.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 12

W: Your sister always looks very young and fashionable.

M: The year I was born, she was nine years old. Now, I'm twenty-eight.

Q: How old is the man's sister?

Question No. 13

M: It's the tenth of the month already! I'd better pay my gas bill.

W: Shouldn't you pay your rent and electricity bill, too?

Q: What does the woman suggest that the man do?

Question No. 14

W: What's the trouble, sir?

M: I'm feeling a little airsick. Could you give me some tablets for it?

Q: What's the possible relation between the two speakers?

Question No. 15

W: The newspaper says Karen Mok is giving a concert on 23rd October. Want to go?

M: I'd really love to. But my aunt is giving a house-warming party that day and I don't think I can escape it.

Q: What is the man going to do on 23rd October?

Question No. 16

W: I have a headache and a sore throat.

M: The flu is going around. Do you have a fever or nausea, too?

Q: What are the man and woman discussing?

Question No. 17

M: I think it's starting to snow.

W: Starting to snow? The grounds are already white.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question No. 18

W: This is the hotel cafeteria.

M: Good. What I want to know is when they serve dinner.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 19

W: Did you see Adam in the administration office?

M: Yes, he was applying for a scholarship.

Q: What was Adam doing?

Question No. 20

W: I'm crazy about every film starred by Brad Pitt.

M: Lady, you should pay for the plot, not the actor.

Q: What can we conclude from the conversation?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) Watching TV is one of the pleasures of life that most of us tend to take for granted.
2) The world around us is an amazing place but too often we get so used to it that we no longer see it.
3) Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a method for educating people.
4) Magic show is often performed at birthday parties, elementary schools, or libraries for an audience made up of children.
5) Music festivals are commonly held outdoors, and often include other attractions such as food and social activities.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) Shanghai is well known for its colorful nightlife, from elegant bars to crowded discos, from rock clubs to cafes. When you want to relax, Shanghai after dark is something you simply have to experience. There are many wonderful Western and Chinese restaurants, bars, and, of course shopping centers to be found there.
2) Singles Day was first celebrated at various universities in Nanjing during the 1990s. It got the name Singles Day because the date is made up of four "ones". These college students have since graduated, and carried their university tradition into society. Singles Day is now a special day for all fashionable youths.
3) Nowadays, Shopping on the internet has become an irresistible trend in modern society. Online shopping is welcomed by most people due to various reasons. Just click the mouse, and you can get whatever you want while staying at home. However, there are still some defects in online shopping.

UNIT 6

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. Unless you return those books to the library immediately you will have to pay a fine.
2. The old lady is very proud of her son, who has won a scholarship and is now studying for Doctor's degree.
3. Each age has its pleasure and pains. The happiest person is the one who can enjoy what each age gives him.
4. There are two completely different types of college experiences: living

at college or at home.

5. More recently, the university has made policies to increase the number of minority students on campus.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Reporter: Excuse me, are you Tim?
Tim: Yes, I am.
Reporter: Forgive my asking you, but do you have to take a part-time job during the holidays?
Tim: Not really. My parents are fairly well-off, so I get an allowance from them.
Reporter: You're lucky, aren't you?
Tim: I suppose so.
Reporter: What about you, Jean?
Jean: Well, I'm not that lucky.
Reporter: You mean you have to work in the holidays?
Jean: Yeah, last Christmas I did four weeks as a temporary postman, then I spent two weeks fruit picking, and I do a bit of baby-sitting in the summer, so I manage.
Reporter: You're quite busy then. And how about you, Henry ...

2) Man: You don't look too happy. What seems to be the problem?
Woman: I've got to write a long composition for my English class, and I just can't come up with any ideas, and it's due tomorrow.
Man: That shouldn't be too difficult. Remember those pictures you were showing me last week? The ones from your cruise last winter.
Woman: Sure. I've got them here someplace.
Man: Why don't you write about your impressions of the pyramids in Egypt and the camel ride you took.
Woman: That sounds like a good idea. I can also tell about our visit to North Africa, the Holy Land, and all of the historical, biblical places we visited.
Man: Well, now that you're feeling better about this, I think I'll

be on my way. I've got to finish my composition too.

Woman: Thanks for your help. Once I get organized, it won't be so difficult.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the dialogue and passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 8 are based on the following dialogue:

Cathy: Professor Smith?

Smith: Yes, come in.

Cathy: Hello, I'm a senior in your psychology class and I was hoping that you'd be able to recommend some graduate schools for me.

Smith: Yes, you're Cathy White, aren't you? Your papers and exams have been excellent. Actually, I think my course may be too easy for you. Would you like to switch to the Honors Section?

Cathy: Yes, but I really didn't come here to talk about switching sections. In addition to recommending graduate schools, would you kindly suggest some extra reading for me in the field of child development?

Smith: No problem. You know, there's an excellent child-care centre on campus you might be able to observe. Here's a reading list, and I'll put together a list of some graduate schools by next Thursday. Come back then, OK?

Cathy: Thanks so much for your time.

Statements 9 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The year at an American college is divided into two semesters or three quarters. Semesters are 15 weeks; quarters are 10 weeks. American college students usually attend school from September to May. They can also study during the summer. Students choose their classes a few weeks before the start of each term. Universities offer a great many classes in the students' main area of study and in other areas as well. Students must take both. These include science, mathematics, computer, history and English. Other classes may be just for fun, like dance, theatre or sports. Tests usually are given in the middle of the term and at the end. The final examinations are extremely important. In some classes, the professor asks the students to write a research paper or complete a certain task instead of

taking a test.

Classes usually are organized through lectures. For example, a student may attend two or three lectures a week by the professor. As many as several hundred students sit at each lecture. Sometimes they also attend a smaller class to ask questions and discuss what the professor says. These small classes are taught by professors' assistants. In science classes, students also have a long laboratory class each week.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

Joe Douglas finished school when he was 18, and then his father said to him, "You've passed your examinations now, Joe, and you got good marks in them. Now go and get some good work. They are looking for clever people at the bank in the town. The clerks there get quite a lot of money now."

A few days later, Joe went to the bank and asked for work there. A man took him into a small room and gave him some questions on a piece of paper. Joe wrote his answers on the paper and then gave them to the man.

The man looked at them for a few minutes, and then he took a pen and said to Joe, "Your birthday was on the 12th of July, Mr. Douglas?"

"Yes, sir," Joe said.

"What year?" the man asked.

"Oh, every year, sir," Joe answered.

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) Barbara's going to *take all* her required courses this year.
2) Alice *helped herself to* another piece of pie.
3) Connie *vacuumed* the carpet and *polished* the furniture.
4) Jack and Sue *were caught in* the rain without an umbrella.
5) *What* Amy had for breakfast is a cup of coffee and two biscuits.
6) My cousin, *who* is a dentist, is off traveling this summer.
7) There're big sales in the downtown shopping center this week, *according to* Paul.
8) The university library *had many books* on literature.
9) Steve and Jane *asked us to* bring a digital camera.

10) The botany test *was called off* by Professor Green last Friday.

SECTION TWO LISTENING TEST (6)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Researchers came to the conclusion that having two daughters is the key to a happy and harmonious family life after examining the lives of families with different combinations of children, both male and female. The results show of all the variations, two girls make for the most harmonious family life as they are unlikely to fight, will play nicely and are generally a pleasure to be around. It also emerged two girls rarely annoy their parents, make limited noise, often confide in their parents and are unlikely to wind each other up or ignore each other. By contrast, doubling the number of daughters is likely to lead to a whole world of pain, the report found. Mums and dads with four girls turned out to be the least happy with family life overall, with one in four of those admitting they were not 100 per cent happy with their lot — and one in three finding it hard to cope on a daily basis. Parents of four girls also admitted to having to cope with an average of four fights or arguments a day, the study of 2, 116 parents of children aged 16 and under revealed. The study looked into families with twelve different combinations of children, excluding only children but including everything from a brother and sister to four of the same sex. Mums and dads were asked to rank their children's behavior within the family unit based on a string of categories including ease of care, compatibility and overall behavior. Two girls scored highly in every category. They were "easy to reason" with, "helped around the house" and generally "liked each other". But mums and dads with four children of any gender found it harder, the results showed. Other difficult combinations of children include two boys and two girls, three girls and one boy, and three boys and one girl — although 62 per cent of parents with this combination would have exactly

the same number of children if they had their time again. Rightly or wrongly, many parents have a set idea about the combination of children that would make up their ideal family unit. Every child is a blessing and there are lots of things parents can do to ensure family life is as harmonious as possible. Making sure quality time is spent with all children, reminding them how lucky they are to have siblings and creating family rituals such as eating and playing together can all help everyone to get the most out of family life together.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

It's not like Lora to be late for an appointment, so I don't know what's keeping her.

Sentence No. 2

I thought I was late, but my watch was fifteen minutes fast.

Sentence No. 3

With milk at 1 dollar a gallon, we couldn't resist taking five gallons.

Sentence No. 4

The more we talk about the apartment, the less likely it seems we can afford it.

Sentence No. 5

Fiona thought the concert was a success, but Fanny thought the contrary.

Sentence No. 6

The lobby was warmer than necessary.

Sentence No. 7

Harry seems quite cold until you get to know him.

Sentence No. 8

There hasn't been a chef like Rob in this restaurant for a great many

years.

Sentence No. 9

The game ended up in a tie.

Sentence No. 10

If Sandy had checked the doors and windows carefully, the burglar wouldn't have broken into his house.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: Do you think the poster looks better now?

M: Well, it's better than a blank wall.

Q: What does the man say about the poster?

Question No. 12

W: I can't find the kind of necklace I want anywhere in town.

M: Why not order it from a catalog? It's easier than running around town looking for it.

Q: What does that man suggest that the woman do?

Question No. 13

W: You play the violin very well.

M: Thank you. I'm just an ordinary amateur and I play it for pleasure.

Q: What are they talking about?

Question No. 14

W: How did Fred do in his biology course?

M: Well, he had a good start, but he quickly fell behind.

Q: What did the man mean?

Question No. 15

W: I bought that bookshelf for only $38 at a sale. Isn't it a real bargain?

M: Eh ... it's nice, but my roommate bought the same thing for half

that price.

Q: How much did the man's roommate pay for the bookshelf?

Question No. 16

W: Don't you think Zhang's new movie is terrible?

M: Let's just say I've seen better.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 17

M: I don't know why Coldplay's new album isn't listed on the billboard?

W: But it is.

Q: What does the woman say about Coldplay's new album?

Question No. 18

M: Mum, you're back. Let me have a look at your bag.

W: They are not what you want, just spinage and cabbage.

Q: Where did the woman most possibly go just now?

Question No. 19

M: I'd like a table for three, please.

M: Have you had a reservation?

Q: Where are they?

Question No. 20

M: Do you have a seat for the fashion show tonight?

W: No seats at all, but we sell standing-room tickets an hour before the performance.

Q: What does the woman mean?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) For the future of the next generation, more efforts should be made by parents to help their children to be independent.
2) In most public and private schools, education is divided into three levels: elementary school, junior high school and senior high school.
3) Among the country's adult population, over 85 percent have

completed high school and 27 percent have finished college.

4) Parents may also choose to educate their own children at home and in fact 1.7% of children are educated in this manner.

5) If a teacher punishes the students whenever they make mistakes, they may gradually lose their confidence.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) A teacher's characteristics will undoubtedly influence his students, especially their attitudes towards life and study. It's more important for a teacher to teach his students how to be an honest person than to teach them knowledge. And his attitudes towards teaching will affect the enthusiasm of the students for the study.

2) It is of great importance to make and maintain a green campus in our university or college. Obviously, a growing number of people are beginning to realize that it is our duty to do that in the present days, since the concept of "a green world" has become the focus of the society.

3) Violence has become a problem in US high schools. Between 1996 and September 2003, at least 46 students and teachers were killed. In 2010, students between the ages of 12 and 18 were the victims of 2 million crimes in US schools. Also in 2010, 47% of American high school students drank alcohol at least once.

UNIT 7

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. The book I've been looking for everywhere is on the floor next to my foot.
2. Airline pilots see a lot of wonderful places, and they also have quite a lot of responsibilities.
3. Her boss wants her to accept a six-week assignment in Madrid.
4. Parents think that the qualities of one person who bears a particular name will be passed on to anyone else who bears it.
5. Work is a very important part of life in the United States and Americans spend most of their lives working, being productive.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Man: Carol, could you tell me where you've put my book?
Woman: Isn't it on the bookshelf over there?
Man: No. The bookshelf is full of your cookery books.
Woman: Then you should look in the study, shouldn't you?
Man: I've looked. It's not there, either. You took that book and put it somewhere, didn't you?
Woman: The living room?
Man: No. I've looked, too. I'm going to put my books in a drawer and lock it.
Woman: Look, Mr. Anderson! It's on the floor next to your foot.
Man: Ah! Good!

2) Anne: Who's that man over there?
Peter: That's Tim Johnson.
Anne: What does he do?
Peter: He's an airline pilot.
Anne: That's an exciting job.
Peter: Yes, but airline pilots spend a lot of time away from home.
Anne: They see a lot of wonderful places.
Peter: But they also have quite a lot of responsibilities.
Anne: Well, they do earn a good salary, don't they?
Peter: That's true. But they have to retire when they are quite young.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the dialogues and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 5 are based on the following dialogue:

Woman: Have you heard that Nancy's boss wants her to accept a six-week assignment in Madrid?

Man: She'll really like that, especially since all of her expenses will be paid and she can practise her Spanish.

Woman: Yes, but most of all, she'll get to spend her leisure hours soaking up the sun on those lovely beaches.

Man: When will she be leaving?

Woman: Since she doesn't need a passport, it'll probably be in about a week.

Man: That doesn't give her much time to get organized.

Woman: No, it doesn't. But I think it'll be fine with her.

Statements 6 to 12 are based on the following dialogue:

Andrew Morgan: Why aren't you doing your homework, Kitty?

Kitty Morgan: I'll do it later, Dad. I must get these words right first. Our group's singing in a concert this Saturday evening.

Andrew Morgan: Oh, is it? You'll be making records next, will you?

Kitty Morgan: We hope so. The man from "Dream Disc" is coming to the concert. So I'd better sing well.

Andrew Morgan: You'd better get on with your homework! You can practise all day Saturday.

Kitty Morgan: Oh, Dad. You don't understand at all. This concert could change my life.

Andrew Morgan: It certainly could! You've got exams in two weeks. Important ones. If you don't get a good certificate, you won't get a decent job.

Kitty Morgan: I don't need a certificate to sing. And I don't want a boring job in a bank, either.

Andrew Morgan: Oh, don't you? Whose boring old job paid for this house? And for the tuition?

Kitty Morgan: Yours, I know. But I'd rather be happy than rich.

3. **Directions:** Answer the following questions according to the passage you have heard.

A question that has interested me for a long time is: why do English-speaking parents choose one particular name for their children rather than another. In the past it was often the case that a name was "kept in the family". The eldest son would be given the same first name as his father or perhaps his grandfather. Other sons might receive the names of their uncles. Girls were likewise named for their mothers and aunts. Modern young parents seem to be less interested in family tradition. A much-used name for a boy born in Britain in 1994 was Ryan. There perhaps to be a famous football player called Ryan Giggs, who plays for Manchester United. I suspect that many fathers hope that their sons will be successful sportsmen, like him. Young mothers probably want their sons to look like Ryan Giggs — he's a handsome young man.

In all this there's a kind of name magic at work. Parents think that the qualities of one person who bears a particular name will be passed on to anyone else who bears it. Perhaps my mother expected me to be like the famous actor Laurence Olivier, but name magic, I'm afraid, doesn't always work.

4. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

My brother, Tony, has an excellent job at a bank. I couldn't believe him when he told me that he had decided to give it up. Though I tried to make him change his mind, I failed completely. "You should re-consider your decision," I said. "You have already spent six years in the bank and you could have a wonderful future. You might become a bank manager by the time you're 32."

"I know," Tony answered. "I've got no complaints with the bank. It's a pleasant job in pleasant surrounding. The bank manager told me that my future was bright."

"Then why do you want to leave?" I cried out in surprise.

"It's the money," Tony said.

"But you're getting a good salary," I answered.

"I don't mean that," Tony said, "What do I do at the bank? Well,

all I do is to count money. I find it very sad."

"Is it sad to count money?" I asked, unable to follow his logic.

"You don't understand," Tony said, "I enjoy counting my own money, but I hate counting other people's!"

5. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) That's the bicycle repair shop, *right*?
2) I'll give you a call as soon as I come back, *OK*?
3) Looks like snow, *wouldn't you say*?
4) This lecture is fascinating, *don't you think*?
5) There're several entrances to this lecture hall, *aren't there*?
6) You work part time to pay your college tuition, *don't you*?
7) You *bet* (I will).
8) *Not really*, but close.
9) I *couldn't agree* with you (any) more!
10) You *can say* that again!

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (7)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Pass a pet shop, and it's hard not to stop and "ooh and ahh" over the cute animals in the window. It's sometimes even harder to avoid taking one home!

Pets have been companions to humans for centuries. Chinese emperors kept Pekinese dogs. Queen Victoria of England enjoyed her Persian cats.

Studies show that keeping pets benefits people. Children who grow up with a pet have better social skills than those who don't. Studies also show that stroking the fur of an animal lowers blood pressure and heart rate.

In American society, however, companion animals have been elevated to the level of humans. People often live far from loved ones. As a result, they turn to their pets for human-like friendship and understanding.

They even consult counselors to improve their relationships with their pets. The counselors ask people to think like their pets before making a major decision, such as accepting a new job. "What would your dog advise you to do?" they might ask. Pet psychics, too, do a good business telling people what their pets are really thinking.

Animal law is one of the newest areas of the legal profession. Some lawyers believe people should be allowed to sue on behalf of animals. They believe pets should have the same rights in court as humans.

Animal doctors, or veterinarians, offer medical treatment for pets once available only to humans. To pay for these expensive treatments, people can buy health insurance for their pets. State-of-the-art cancer treatment for dogs can cost as much as $15,000! Compare that to the average cost of pet insurance — about $250 a year.

Non-traditional medicine is even available for animals. Is your dog in pain? "Pet-u-puncture," a type of acupuncture, can offer relief. Is your pet stressed out? Take it to a relaxing yoga class.

Like children, pets can attend summer camp and go to daycare. Hotels, too, offer special deals for your pet. At the St. Regis Hotel in Los Angeles, your pet can enjoy a spa treatment ($55) and a fancy steak dinner ($39). At the Holiday Pet Hotel near San Diego, the staff will even organize a birthday party, complete with party hats!

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

Despite what I told her, Linda continues to eat two ice creams a day.

Sentence No. 2

Spelling of words came easily to everyone except Jerry.

Sentence No. 3

I used to sleep a lot more.

Sentence No. 4

Prices on housing have more than doubled in the past five years.

Sentence No. 5

Steven isn't half as good a golf player as Michael.

Sentence No. 6

His first advertisement was a great success, although he didn't have much experience in this field.

Sentence No. 7

The referee blew his whistle and brought the football game to a halt.

Sentence No. 8

The car accident brought the traffic to a standstill.

Sentence No. 9

As a result of his poor grades, he dropped out after the final exam last July.

Sentence No. 10

Sherry wanted to be a fashion designer, but she became a teacher instead.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: Jeff played too much video games and failed the TEM-4 test.

M: Serve him right.

Q: What is the man's attitude towards Jeff's action?

Question No. 12

W: Why don't we stop for some pizza after the movie?

M: I'd love to, but I am on a diet.

Q: What did the woman ask the man to do?

Question No. 13

W: May I make a recommendation, sir? The lobster with our special sauce is good. It's fresh from the ocean.

M: Thank you, but I don't care for seafood.

Q: Where did this conversation probably take place?

Question No. 14

W: Why are you stopping my car?

M: I must give you the speeding ticket. It's only 45 MPH in this street.

Q: What's the relation between the two speakers?

Question No. 15

W: Let's go to the pub before it gets too crowded.

M: I can't agree more.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 16

W: Is the digital camera you bought as good as the advertisement says?

M: We are never told the truth.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

Question No. 17

W: Joey, we ought to stop buying this kind of coffee. It always tastes terrible.

M: Maybe we should get a new coffee machine instead.

Q: According to the man, what should they do next?

Question No. 18

M: Is the plane supposed to leave at 7:15?

W: Yes, sir. But it will be delayed because of the weather and it won't take off until 8:10, I'm afraid.

Q: How long will the plane be delayed?

Question No. 19

W: You can take a seat in the coffee bar and have a rest while waiting.

M: Thanks, but I'd rather stand.

Q: What will the man probably do?

Question No. 20

M: Tim seemed to think Mariah Carey's concert last night was disappointing.

W: That's his opinion. Most others think differently.

Q: What does the woman mean?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

> **Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) On a warm, sunny day, the workmen were harvesting corn in a nearby field.
2) The world's population reached 7 billion on October 31, according to estimates by the United Nations.
3) The sport seemed simple enough: take a big club and hit a small ball several hundred meters into a hole.
4) We have to deal with a lot of things in school and in our lives. We need to be confident about ourselves.
5) The annual Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge universities on the river Thames is one of the most popular sporting events of the year.

2. Passage Translation

> **Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) Young adult women have new freedom, too. While attending college, they often live away from home, sometimes far from their parents or their relatives. After college, they move to the city, find a job, and set up a "bachelor" apartment. This is the era of women's liberation.
2) The aging of populations is causing a big problem. Globally, people over the age of 60 are expected to grow from 11 percent in 2009 to 22 percent in 2050. Academics have said that in countries such as China, which is getting older before it gets richer, there is need for old-age security, medical care and social services.
3) For most people, life is easier and more comfortable than ever before.

Convenience foods from the supermarket simplify shopping and cooking. Household appliances like the vacuum cleaner and the washing machine have taken the drudgery out of housework. Released from these household chores, many wives have found jobs outside the home.

UNIT 8

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. People seldom collect waste paper nowadays and I have to go over to the recycling centre myself.
2. Recycled paper wouldn't be right for art books or high quality magazine paper.
3. Our environment provides us with fresh air to breathe, clean water to drink and various vegetables to eat.
4. Scientists need to educate the general public and inform them about the dangers of chemicals in the environment.
5. Forget-me-not stands for "true love and remembrance"; white rose, "purity"; tulip, "love"; and violet symbolizes "faithfulness".

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and passage and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Susan: I'm going over to the recycling centre this afternoon. Would you like me to take your old newspapers and paper bags along, Eric?

Eric: Thanks, Susan. I do have a lot of papers and magazines in the storeroom. Volunteers used to come by these apartments to collect waste paper. I still save it, but people seldom ask for it nowadays and I've never gone over to the recycling centre

myself.

Susan: That's true. A few years ago people were really interested in re-using waste paper. Unfortunately, interest has been decreasing lately. Producers now use waste paper for things like paper bags, towels and boxes. But the demand is down. I think they need to find new commercial uses for recycled paper.

Eric: I suppose things like greeting cards, calendars and writing paper could be made from it too. But recycled paper usually has an unpleasant color, doesn't it?

Susan: Well, it wouldn't be right for art books or high quality magazine paper. But who cares about the color if waste paper can help to preserve forests?

Eric: You are right. I'll bring my waste paper over to your apartment in a little while.

2) Man is closely connected to the environment. Our environment provides us with fresh air to breathe, clean water to drink and various vegetables to eat. Man could hardly survive if he couldn't get the necessities he needed from the environment. Even when he sleeps, he needs quiet surroundings. However, our environment is faced with many dangers. It is seriously polluted by chemical wastes from factories and garbage in cities. Trees are being cut down; large areas of forests are being destroyed. And various animals are being hunted and killed. As a result, many kinds of plants and animals are disappearing from the earth. Effective measures must be taken to protect our environment. Rare animals should be well preserved. Laws must be passed to forbid factories from getting rid of untreated wasted water. People should not be allowed to throw away rubbish whenever and wherever they like. And new models of vehicles should be invented. Only in this way can man have a pleasant environment.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 3 are based on the following passage:

Today I will be illustrating how industry can cooperate with the natural environment. The particular case to be discussed here is the attempt to solve the problem of how to clean up offshore spillage. A

difficulty with oil — and with poisonous chemicals, for that matter — is what to do with spills. As you all know, spills at sea endanger both the plant and the animal life in the area. Now, however, there appears to be a solution. Sponge the oil up — literally! A new product can be sprinkled over an oil spill at sea. The tiny particles swell to the size of grain kernels and, as a result, can be easily scooped up. Finally, the saturated sponges can be processed to recover the oil so that not only is wildlife saved, but the oil is, too.

Statements 4 to 9 are based on the following passage:

We must attack the problem of chemical pollution from three directions. First, we need more independent research into the effects of chemicals produced by scientists who are not paid by the government or by the large industrial companies. Second, scientists need to educate the general public and inform them about the dangers of chemicals in the environment. If the public knows that a certain chemical threatens the health of their children, then it will put pressure on politicians in local and national governments. If the politicians want to remain in the office, they will take action to correct the situation. Third, economists need to educate governments about the long-term economic costs of chemicals. If we can put pressure on governments in these three ways, perhaps they will begin to behave more responsibly; they will perhaps pass new laws against pollution and carry them out strictly.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

George had worked for the Bank of Citizen for ten years and was still only a clerk. He was not satisfied with his position and wanted to find something better, but he also did not want to lose his position in the bank before he had got another one, so he prepared a letter about himself, with the words "HELP! I AM A PRISONER OF THE BANK OF CITIZEN!" in big letters across the top, and sent it to several big companies, asking them for a job. A few days later, one of these letters came into the hands of George's chief at the bank. Someone had given it to him at his club. The next morning George's chief asked him to come into his room and said, "George, I have some very good news for you.

The Bank of Citizen is setting you free!"

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) *How about* letting me buy you the concert ticket?
2) *Shall I* fix the camera for you, Jane?
3) *Could you* have my cleaning ready by Friday?
4) *Would you mind not* opening the window?
5) *Why don't I* take out the trash?
6) *Can I give you* a lift?
7) Don't just sit anywhere. *You should* get tickets in the orchestra section.
8) *Why not*? We've got nothing to lose.
9) *Let's* listen to what Bill has to say.
10) *Shouldn't* we be thinking about leaving for the airport?

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (8)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

In times of economic downturn, many people start to look for ways to reduce their household budget and save extra cash. Living a thrifty lifestyle does not have to mean doing without. Making small changes will allow you to save money and still enjoy your favorite treats and activities. Being frugal can help you save for retirement, pay off your credit cards faster or even just save money for a dream vacation. To live in a thrifty way, you need to pay attention to your day-to-day expenses.

Track your spending for at least 2 weeks. You won't really know how to live a thriftier lifestyle until you know where your money is currently going. Write down every time you spend money and take a look at it at the end of the month. You will see obvious ways to reduce the small daily expenses that many of us accrue.

Scour the Internet when you have to make purchases. Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from more stores in less time. Check your local stores as well as online providers to find the best price.

Turn off the lights and other electronics in your home when you are not using them. Open a window and let in the natural light instead. Leaving electronics on can use a tremendous amount of extra energy, costing you money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them. Your cell phone charger is still using a residual amount of electricity when it is plugged into the wall.

Cut back on your cable. You probably don't really need 500 channels. Reduce your cable package or eliminate it altogether and save a large chunk of money every year. If you decide you really can't live without it, call your cable company and see if there are any promotions or discounts available to you.

Use coupons when you do your regular grocery shopping. Many websites offer free printable coupons you can take with you to the grocery store. Check sites like BettyCrocker. com for coupons of a variety of name brand products. Combining manufacturer's coupons with store discounts can lead to major grocery savings.

Eat at home most nights. When you do go out, look for available deals and discounts. If you are a frequent restaurant diner, consider purchasing an Entertainment Book for local restaurants. These collections of coupons typically cost around $30, but provide 2-for-1 deals at local restaurants and places of interest.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

Nervous collapse often results from a combination of overwork and

poor health care.

Sentence No. 2

There's a fine if the library books are overdue.

Sentence No. 3

Ultimately the heavy rain was responsible for the flooding.

Sentence No. 4

Her appearance was attributable to her diet.

Sentence No. 5

Janice is the last person I'd like to dance with.

Sentence No. 6

Due to the National Holiday, the members will meet only once next month.

Sentence No. 7

John had worked on this bribery case too long to give up.

Sentence No. 8

I wasn't given a copy of the application form.

Sentence No. 9

The sharply increased sales were produced by a vigorous promotion campaign.

Sentence No. 10

Remember to drop me a line from time to time.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: Tom, how are you finding life on campus this year?

M: Much the same as the last.

Q: What does Tom mean?

Question No. 12

M: The school canteen is short-handed so we'll have to wait in line.

W: I know, they asked me to work for them today.

Q: Why is there a line?

Question No. 13

W: They decided not to hold the art exhibition because of the fund shortage.

M: You mean it's been cancelled?

Q: What had the man assumed?

Question No. 14

W: It seems it's a bit loose at the waist.

M: Well, I'll take it in.

Q: Who is the man?

Question No. 15

W: That's $5.00 on the metre. Here's six dollars and you can keep the change.

M: Thank you, madam.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

Question No. 16

W: My birthday's on 23rd September and I'm a Libra. What about you?

M: A Virgo, but only three days earlier than you.

Q: When was the man born?

Question No. 17

W: Andy seems to have lost a lot of weight recently.

M: Yes. He's been training hard with the football team.

Q: What's Andy been doing?

Question No. 18

W: I'd like to make a mortgage loan for my new apartment.

M: Alright. Please sit down and wait for a few seconds.

Q: Where does this conversation take place?

Question No. 19

W: During intermission let's change our seats.

M: Hard to see from back here, isn't it?

Q: Where are the two speakers?

Question No. 20

M: What took you so long?

W: The heavy snow kept us from driving very fast.

Q: What did the woman have to do on the trip?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) It is predicted that 14 years from now the world population will reach 8 billion.
2) School pressures can bring both positive and negative changes to a teenager.
3) In the United States, it is common for a man to shake hands with another man when they are being introduced.
4) Besides the story, actors' performance will also doubtlessly play a part in deciding how good the movie is.
5) Please accept our apologies for the delay in delivery and the trouble and inconvenience this has caused to both you and your clients.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) According to the results of a new poll, sunshine was found to be largely responsible for our good mood. Waking up to a sunny day, sitting in the sun, having a picnic in the sun, and driving with the car windows down on a sunny day all made it into the top 20 of life's greatest pleasures.
2) The coldest season of the year is winter. It's from about December to February. The days are short and the nights are long. It snows sometimes and that makes children happy. They make a snowman and dance round it. They go skating as well. They need to wear warm clothes of course.
3) He can play the piano faster than any human could. He can sing and accompany himself on the drum. He can also talk with his audience. You may think he is a famous pianist. But in fact, he is a robot named Teotronico. Teotronico is the only robot in the world able to do all those things at the same time.

UNIT 9

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. It's really unbelievable that a skydiver has survived after he jumped from a plane without his parachutes open.
2. This film is supposed to be a love story, but there is no passion in it.
3. French films go deeper and are still romantic, and their love stories are more natural.
4. TV has brought reality to be public because it not only gives news immediately but also shows them in pictures — more powerful than words.
5. Paper, a good writing material, is thin and light, inexpensive to make and quite durable.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Jessie: Hey, Tony, you look excited today. Any good news?

Tony: Hi, Jessie, did you see that TV program last night about the sky diver whose parachutes didn't open after he had jumped from his plane?

Jessie: No, I didn't. Did he die?

Tony: No. It's really unbelievable how he could have survived such a free fall, much less live to tell about it on television!

Jessie: What happened?

Tony: Neither of his chutes opened as he fell to the ground. When they found him, they thought he was dead. Doctors said he'd never walk again, but he proved them wrong.

Jessie: How long did he stay in the hospital then?

Tony: Eighteen months, having his bones mended, most of which were broken. No sooner had he left the hospital than he went

back and jumped out of a plane again.

Jessie: Gee, some people sure do crazy things!

2) Rebecca: Frank, what did you do last night? Did you study all night?

Frank: Yes. Well, actually I read our textbook till 10:30. Then I watched TV.

Rebecca: TV? 10:30? You must have watched Wimbledon, on Channel 4.

Frank: Yes, I'm very fond of tennis, you know. What about you, Rebecca?

Rebecca: I watched it, too. It was very exciting, wasn't it? I just love the way Agacci hit the ball.

Frank: Yeah. Pity, it was too short, only half an hour.

Rebecca: That was only the highlights of the day's match, you know.

Frank: Did you watch the film afterwards. It was terribly dull.

Rebecca: Was it a British film?

Frank: Yes. It was supposed to be a love story, but there was no passion in it. I think French films are much better.

Rebecca: So do I. French go deeper and are still romantic.

Frank: That's true. And their love stories are more natural.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Like almost anything else, television has its good and its bad sides. One should surely thank its inventors for the joy and the interest that they have brought in the lives of the old, the sick, and the lonely — all those who, without it, would have no pleasure and no window on the world. In truth, television has opened windows in everybody's life. No newspaper has ever reached so many people and shown so clearly what was happening right now in their own country and everywhere else. TV has transformed information; it not only gives the news immediately, it also shows them in pictures — more powerful than words. It can be said that TV has brought reality to be public.

Unfortunately, television's influence has been extremely harmful to the young. Children do not have enough experience to realize that TV shows present an unreal world; that commercials lie in order to sell products that are sometimes bad or useless. They believe and want to imitate what they

see. They do believe that they will make more friends if they use certain soap — or some other products. They do believe that the violence they see is normal. By the time they are out of high schools, most young people have watched about 15, 000 hours of television, and have seen about 18, 000 killings or other acts of violence. How could they be shocked to see the same in real life? Many educators agree that the "television generation" are more violent than their parents and grandparents.

It is certain that television has deeply transformed our lives and our society. It is certain that, along with its benefits, it has brought enormous problems, to these problems we just soon find a solution because — whether we like it or not — television is here to stay.

3. **Directions:** Fill in the following blanks according to the airport announcements you have heard.

1) Special announcement for Mr. Hopkins. Would Mr. Hopkins, passenger on Pan America Flight Number 35216 to Boston, please contact the transfer desk immediately. Mr. Hopkins to contact the transfer desk immediately, please.
2) This is a security announcement. Passengers are reminded not to leave their baggage unattended at any time. Passengers must not leave their baggage unattended. Unattended bags will be removed immediately by the police.
3) Singapore Airways to Rome, Flight Number 4407, boarding now at Gate Number 3. Singapore Airways, Gate Number 3.
4) Your attention please. Olympic Airways Flight Number 183 to Sydney boarding now at Gate Number 21. Olympic Airways to Sydney, Gate Number 21.
5) British Airways wish to apologize for the delay of their Flight Number 926 to London. This is due to the late positioning of the aircraft to the stand.
6) Due to fog we regret that changes have been made to the scheduled departures. Flight LH302 is now due to leave at 9:55 and Flight AI729 at 10:20. Frankfurt Airport is closed and the flight will be diverted to Bonn. Please wait for further announcements.

4. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

Mary was very fond of television, so when she met a young man who worked for a television company, she was very interested and asked him a lot of questions. She discovered that he had also worked for a film company, so she asked him whether there was any difference between film work and television work.

"Well," answered the young man, "there is one very big difference. If someone makes a mistake while a film is being made, it is, of course, possible to stop and do the scene again. In fact, one can do it over and over again a lot of times. Mistakes waste time, money and film, but the audience who see the film when it is finished don't know that anything went wrong. In a live television show, on the other hand, the audience can see any mistakes that are made. I can tell you a story about that. One day, a live television show was going on, and one of the actors was supposed to have been shot. He fell to the ground, and the camera moved somewhere else to allow time for me to run out with a bottle of tomato sauce to pour onto him to look like blood. But unfortunately the camera turned back to him before I had finished, and the audience saw me pouring the sauce onto the man."

"Oh, how terrible!" Mary said, "And what did you do?"

"Well," answered the young man, "our television director is a very strict man. If anyone makes a mistake, he fires him at once. So what could I do? I just had to pretend that this was part of the story, and eat the man."

5. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) *I don't expect* you'll pass the exam.
2) *What Susan wants* is to get a decent job in the summer.
3) *I hope* we can find the reference in the library.
4) *How* old this building looks!
5) *What* an exciting game!
6) *To think* that she wanted to walk all the way to the park!
7) *I wish* the semester was over!
8) *If only* we had scored one more point!

9) *If had* my dictionary, *I would be* happy to lend it to you.

10) *Had I known* your address, *I would've called on* you immediately after I arrived.

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (9)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Spring break is fast approaching, so it's time to start thinking about going on the ultimate spring break trip. But before you can start packing, you need to plan your getaway. Here are a few tips to help you plan a college spring break trip that you'll never forget.

Step 1

Decide on your budget. College students are always on a tight budget, so it's important to plan your spring break trip with your budget in mind. Sure, it might be fun to go somewhere exotic, but not if you have to take out a loan to do so. Plan your college spring break trip around a budget you can afford, and stick to it.

Step 2

Decide who you want to go with you. The best part about spring break is that you can enjoy it with your closest friends. Talk to your close friends, girlfriend or boyfriend and bring up the topic of a college spring break trip. See who's interested in going, see what the general budget is, and then start getting together an idea of how many people you'll need to plan this trip for. You can sometimes get discounts from travel companies if you travel in large groups.

Step 3

Decide what kind of a trip you want to go on. Although beach destinations are the usual college spring break trip hot spots, you do have

other options. You could plan a trip down south to Mexico and volunteer. Many orphanages would be glad to have you. As well, there are always many Central American conservation and home building projects that you can become a part of. Help to rebuild after hurricane damage, tidy up national park trails, or build homes for the less fortunate. And the good part is you'll still be able to work on your tan while you're away on this alternative spring break trip.

If you'd rather just go on a conventional college spring break trip, you can plan a trip within the U.S. to somewhere warm like Miami, San Diego, or Las Vegas. That will save you from needing to update your passport. Or perhaps you want to see the world and visit Mexico, Cuba or Panama. You can travel to these destinations relatively inexpensively. It's the cost of a room and food that will be the biggest expense on your college spring break trip.

Step 4

Book early. When you've decided on the perfect spring break trip for you and your college buddies, it's important to book your tickets early. You don't want to be disappointed by lack of availability at your preferred hotel or resort. You'll be required to pay for your trip ahead of time. So make sure that you have enough funds available for the flight (if necessary) and hotel. Most of the time, food and alcohol will be purchased separately by you once you reach your spring break destination. So as you're packing for your spring break trip this year, don't forget to plan for the cost of drinks and meals as well.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

He could not afford his education until he sold his car.

Sentence No. 2

The rent doesn't include gas and telephone bills.

Sentence No. 3

All motorists are obliged to wear seat belts.

Sentence No. 4

The general manager resigned from the board because his project was not approved.

Sentence No. 5

It was not until he had left his wife that he realized how much he needed her.

Sentence No. 6

George's disease is beyond hope this time.

Sentence No. 7

Under no circumstances should you have an argument with him again.

Sentence No. 8

The talk show was so bad that everyone got up and left.

Sentence No. 9

Mike's wife was pleased by his thoughtful anniversary present.

Sentence No. 10

All her hard work was in vain.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: It is said that Mr. Johnson will be nominated as the marketing manager.

M: That man with a poker face?

Q: What does the man think of Mr. Johnson?

Question No. 12

W: Did you meet the new teacher yesterday?

M: I've been sick for a week.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 13

W: Is there a guarantee for it?

M: Yes, a six-month one with it. We will repair it for you at no cost in six months.

Q: What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

Question No. 14

W: That bathroom is still flooded. Didn't you have it fixed?

M: I've called the plumber three times, and each time he said that he'd get to it as soon as he could.

Q: Why is the bathroom still flooded?

Question No. 15

W: The tickets say the 7:30 drama is on Huangpi Road.

M: We'll be ten minutes earlier then. We only need half an hour to get there.

Q: What time is it now?

Question No. 16

W: Why are you so late?

M: I had to stop and open a checking account.

Q: What was the man doing?

Question No. 17

M: You do the dishes tonight. I'm too tired.

W: You're not tired. You're just lazy.

Q: What's the probable relation between the two speakers?

Question No. 18

M: Do you think Dr. Joseph will put off his visit on account of the road accident?

W: Not likely.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question No. 19

M: I didn't expect to meet you here.

W: Tracy is sick and asked me to work today instead.

Q: Where is this conversation probably taking place?

Question No. 20

M: Did you dye your hair at home? It's very fashionable.

W: I couldn't have done all this myself. I had it dyed at the

hairdresser's.

Q: What did the woman do about her hair?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) In some cultures it is OK to call a person by his or her last name only.
2) More and more women worldwide are achieving economic independence.
3) Knowing what you are going to eat ahead of time will help you get into the habit of choosing healthy foods.
4) School forms a big portion of any child's life, and parents need to understand children's good and bad experiences.
5) The global population has been growing at the rate of a billion people every 12 or 13 years since the late 1960s.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) Soda lovers should beware of what may be found in the drink. Researchers in France recently revealed that sodas, such as Coca-Cola and Pepsi, have small traces of alcohol. Investigators believe that the findings will cause people to become more concerned about the drinks due to safety, health, or religious reasons.
2) All of the city is worth seeing and exploring, but there are some tourist attractions that simply shouldn't be missed. Here are ten of the best sights and attractions, chosen for their mass popularity and historical importance. If you want to experience the city's most essential attractions, this guide will help you decide what to see and do first.
3) One of the easiest ways by far to save money on just about anything is to shop second hand. Shopping for previously used items is not only cheaper than buying new it helps to reduce consumption of new goods

when perfectly usable items are already in existence. It reduces the amount of garbage entering the waste stream as well when we reuse and repurpose things.

UNIT 10

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. Owing to the expanding population and the low rate of building new houses, there have not been enough houses to go round.
2. Most people, especially young married couples who need houses badly, can't afford to buy them.
3. Unemployment can be a chance for a fresh start because it provides an opportunity to re-think what you want from life and how best you can get it.
4. On non-business days, people usually get up late and have breakfast and lunch together, and that's called brunch.
5. During the dinner time, family members used to share the day's experiences, get to know one another and make decisions around the dinner table.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and passage and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Man: Excuse me. Have you been waiting long?
Woman: About ten minutes.
Man: Did you notice whether the No. 7 bus has gone by?
Woman: Not while I've been standing here. I'm waiting for the No. 7 myself.
Man: Good. Hot day today, isn't it?
Woman: Yes, it is. I wish that it would rain and cool off.

Man: Me too. This is unusual for May. I don't remember it ever being so hot and dry in May before.

Woman: You're from Miami then?

Man: Not really. I was born in Los Angeles, but I've lived here for eight years now.

Woman: My mother and I have moved here from Alaska.

Man: Pretty cold there, isn't it?

Woman: Yes. That's why we moved. But we didn't know that it would be so hot here. We should have gone to California. Do you think that we've missed the bus?

Man: No. It's always a little late.

Woman: I have twenty-five to one, but my watch is a little fast.

Man: Don't worry. It never comes exactly on the half-hour like it should.

2) Owing to the expanding population, to the low rate of building new houses, and to the age of many existing houses, there have not been enough houses to go round. Therefore, the government recently established a policy to let residents to buy new houses or those they are now living in. Now housing advertisements can be seen everywhere and house buying becomes a heated topic. There are several problems in house buying. First, most people cannot afford to buy them, especially young married couples who need houses badly, though. Besides, the newly built houses are mostly in or near the suburbs. If you don't think price and location are problems, you will have to meet with the traffic problem. The traffic between the city and the suburbs is inconvenient. Most serious of all, since there still hasn't been a law on property management, many real estate companies sell their properties but are not responsible for the maintenance. If there is something wrong with the house, it will be difficult for people to have it repaired.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the dialogue and passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 7 are based on the following dialogue:

Policeman: Could you describe the man for us, Mrs. Foster?

Mrs. Foster: That's a little difficult. It was dark, you know, and I got

	only a quick look of him because he came from behind.
Policeman:	Well, what about his height? Was he tall? About my height? Shorter?
Mrs. Foster:	He was a little taller than you and very thin.
Policeman:	What about his age?
Mrs. Foster:	I'd say about 30. Well, between 30 to 35.
Policeman:	How was he addressed, Madam?
Mrs. Foster:	All I remembered is the dark leather jacket. You know the type, like the motorcyclist's wear. Oh, yes, and he had dark brown hair, very long, at least to the shoulders.
Policeman:	How much money was in your purse, Madam?
Mrs. Foster:	Oh, it wasn't much, maybe 15 dollars. What I'm really worried about is my credit cards.
Policeman:	Have you told the credit companies?
Mrs. Foster:	No, I haven't had the chance. The policeman I stopped brought me right to your office.
Policeman:	Was there anything else of value in your purse?
Mrs. Foster:	Not really, just family pictures and my husband's wristwatch.
Policeman:	Now I'd like you to sit here and relax. We'll get on this right away, and you can use my office phone to call about your credit cards.
Mrs. Foster:	Thank you. You've been very kind.

Statements 8 to 12 are based on the following passage:

As more and more people lose their jobs, now is perhaps the time to consider the experience of unemployment. What are the first feelings? Losing a job, or being unable to find one, almost always brings unwelcome changes. If you've lost a job, the first feeling is often one of shock. At first there may be good feelings — a new and better job is just around the corner — it's nice to be able to lie in bed in the morning or spend more time with the children or have more time to think. But, unless a better job does turn up, the chances are, the days start getting longer and time becomes harder to fill. Many people pass through periods of difficulty in sleeping and eating, feeling depressed and lonely, and perhaps worst of all, a feeling of being dull and run-down sweeps over

them. Despite all these problems, unemployment can be a chance for a fresh start. You can discover that it provides an opportunity to rethink what you want from life and how best you can get it. You can use the time to plan how to find a new job, learn a new skill, develop your hobbies or see if you can run your own business. It's up to you.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

A young man who served as a drum-player in a band, had just married, and he and his wife were looking for somewhere to live. They saw a lot of places, but there was always something that one of them did not like about them. At last, however, they found a new house which both of them really liked. However, there was still the problem of whether they should take one of the ground-floor rooms, which had a small garden, or one of the upstairs ones. Finally they decided on the first-floor room — not too low and not high up — and moved in.

After they had bought everything they needed, they gave a big party for setting up their first home together. It was a cheerful and noisy party, as all the friends from the band came with their drums. The guests danced, sang and played noisily. Soon after 1 a.m. the telephone rang. The wife went to answer it in the hall, and after she had finished, came back with a happy smile on her face and said to her husband, "That's the man who has just moved into the room downstairs, dear. I am so glad we decided not to choose it. He says it is terribly noisy down there."

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) Sally didn't come to the party, and *neither* did Bob.
2) Susan is taking physics, and Fred is *too*.
3) They had ideal weather during their vacation, *not too hot and not too cold*.
4) They said that the hotel wasn't full, *and it wasn't*.
5) This is the last time I'll have work done on this radio; *next time* I'll buy a new one.
6) It's no trouble. *Besides*, I'd like to see you off.
7) *Pretty successful*? That's the understatement of the year.

8) *Interested*? We're dying to see the exhibit.
9) *Looks like rain*? The ground's already wet.
10) *Happy*? He could hardly control himself.

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (10)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

In some cultures it is impolite for a guest to accept food the first time it is offered. For this reason, visitors to the United States sometimes say "no" the first time their host offers them something to eat. They expect the host to repeat the offer. However, in the United States, the host may think that the guest really does not want the food.

When you are invited to someone's house for dinner and you don't like some of the food served, it is all right not to eat it. However, you should try not to draw attention to the fact that you are avoiding certain foods. If possible, try to eat at least a little of everything offered. It is also OK to eat one or two servings of the foods you like, and leave the others on your plate.

The three main meals of the day are breakfast, lunch, and dinner. In most American families, dinner is the main meal because everyone is too busy getting ready for school and work in the morning to have a big breakfast. Also, there is limited time for lunch during the day. Therefore, dinner is usually the biggest meal of the day.

Breakfast (during the week)

Cereal, milk, toast, pastries, coffee, juice, pancakes, eggs, fruit

Lunch (during the week)

Kids: sandwiches, potato chips, fruit, milk, a hot meal in the school cafeteria

Adults: sandwiches from home or a hot lunch prepared in a microwave or eaten at a restaurant

Dinner (during the week)

A hot balanced meal including a meat dish, bread / pasta / rice, hot vegetables, and a sweet dessert (ice cream, fruit, cookies)

Dinner (during the weekend)

Families will have meals at home, go out to a restaurant, or barbecue at home or elsewhere (such as the beach, depending on the season and weather conditions).

Most people eat most meals with a knife, fork and spoon. Spoons are usually used for desserts or for soups. However, it is becoming more common for westerners to learn how to use chopsticks in Chinese or other Asian restaurants. In western cuisine, soup is often eaten as a starter, unlike Chinese meals in which soup is often taken last. Westerners usually talk about "eating" soup, not "drinking" it.

Vegetarianism is much more common in western countries than in China. At least 10% of British and American people are now vegetarians, and the number is increasing. Sometimes people choose to become vegetarians for health reasons, but most people do so because they do not feel it is correct to kill animals for food.

Some traditional holiday foods include the following. Thanksgiving Day: turkey, corn, pumpkin pie, cranberry sauce. Christmas: eggnog, gingerbread, roast beef, plum pudding, Christmas cookies.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

I wouldn't recommend that restaurant to anyone.

Sentence No. 2

The cowboys had a long trip and became exhausted.

Sentence No. 3

The headmaster allows no excuses whatsoever.

Sentence No. 4

Victor hardly studied at all last semester.

Sentence No. 5

How Leo managed to get a promotion I'll never know!

Sentence No. 6

I've got to be going now.

Sentence No. 7

Get to the cinema before 6:30 and you won't have to wait in a ticket line.

Sentence No. 8

I doubt Flight 113 has already taken off.

Sentence No. 9

All too often we fail to learn from our own experience.

Sentence No. 10

Shouldn't we be thinking about leaving for home?

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: Did you see last night's television program on the host city bidding for the 2008 Olympic Games?

M: Well, I intended to watch it, but I slept through it.

Q: What had happened to the man the previous night?

Question No. 12

M: Did you find the DVD version of the movie?

W: No. I didn't have any luck at all.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 13

W: Are you going camping?

M: On a day like this?

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 14

W: Is Jane a member of both the drama society and the chorus of your school?

M: She was. But now she's given up singing.

Q: What does the man say about Jane?

Question No. 15

W: Your new kitchen isn't very large, is it?

M: I can hardly turn around in it.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 16

M: The remote controller of my TV is broken.

W: Why don't you have Mr. Lee fix it? He's very good.

Q: Who is Mr. Lee?

Question No. 17

W: Mary is going to the pop concert tonight.

M: Should she be doing that now with exams coming up next week?

Q: What does the man imply that Mary should be doing?

Question No. 18

M: How about phoning Mike and asking him to go to the movie with us?

W: I think you should phone him, he hardly knows who I am.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question No. 19

M: I'm going to complain to the manager about the terrible room service here.

W: Do you think it'll help?

Q: What does the woman want to know?

Question No. 20

M: See you later — I'm going to work.

W: Don't forget to pick up a few groceries on your way back.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) In America, it is not customary for parents to live with their married children.
2) After the food is cooked, arrange everything nicely on a tray. Don't forget the vase with a single flower.
3) After the telegraph came the telephone, invented in 1876 by a Scottish immigrant, Alexander Bell.
4) The Wright brothers had carried out numerous experiments to find exactly the right shape for the aircraft.
5) In all the parks there are public courts where tennis may be played for an hour on payment of about one pound.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) Strange thing happens to time when you travel. Because the earth is divided into twenty-four time zones one hour apart, you can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than seven days.
2) Every summer Linda has a two-week vacation. She usually travels during her vacation and visits new places. Last year she was in Europe. She was on a tour of four countries, and she was in each country only three days. Linda was on the trains or on a bus almost every day.
3) After you have learned about an available job, you can ask for an interview. When you telephone for an interview appointment, speak clearly and slowly. If your pronunciation isn't good yet, you might want to explain that you are just learning English. It may help to write down what you are going to say and practise it several times before making the call.

UNIT 11

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. Carrying a lighted torch by sportsmen from Greece is an important feature of every modern Olympics.
2. The word "sport" first meant something that people did in their free time, and about a hundred years ago the word was first used for organized games.
3. The most surprising thing about sportsmen and money is that the stars can earn more money from advertising than from sport.
4. I have run out of the petrol, but I can't find any petrol station nearby.
5. During the Sydney Olympic Games, athletes from 200 countries competed in some 300 events over the 16 days and about 3.5 billion audience watched them through the media or on the Internet.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and passage and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Norman: Sally, is it true that you don't swim at all now?

Sally: I'm afraid so. I'm too old.

Norman: But you broke all the records at the last Olympics, and you're only 21!

Sally: That's too old for a swimmer. If I swam in an international competition now, I wouldn't win. So I'd rather not swim at all.

Norman: But don't you enjoy swimming?

Sally: I used to, when I was small. But if you enter for big competitions you have to work very hard. I used to get up at 6 a.m. to go to the pool. I had to train before school, after school and at weekends. I swam 35 miles every week!

Norman: But you were famous at fifteen. And look at all those cups.

Sally: It's true that I have some wonderful memories. I enjoyed visiting other countries, and the Olympics were very exciting. But I missed more important things. While other girls were growing up, I was swimming. What can I do now?

2) The appearance of a sportsman holding a torch now marks the beginning of every Olympic Games. This special ceremony, in which a lighted torch is carried by sportsmen from Mt. Olympus in Greece, is still an important feature of every modern Olympics. In 1968, for instance, a torch was carried halfway round the world to Mexico City. Three times the torch exploded on the way, but the flame was never actually extinguished. This ceremony, linking the different places where the modern Games are held every four years with the site of the ancient Olympics, was started in Berlin in 1936. But the actual torch ceremony itself dates back to Ancient Greece, where one of the most eye-catching events was across the stadium to the bowl in which the sacred flame was kept burning. They then lit their torches and raced back.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

The twenty-third Olympic Games, held in Los Angeles, were very much a contest of mind, muscle, and athletic determination. However, high technology, especially in the computer field, played an increasing role in both the staging of the event and the race for the gold. Computers were used to keep track of schedules, accounts, transportation, and ticketing for more than 43, 000 Olympic employees and volunteers. An advanced electronic message system helped keep the 12, 000 or so journalists up-to-date on results — usually within a minute after the judges' decisions were final. Computers and other high-tech tools were also used to train American athletes by analyzing and evaluating performance, identifying weaknesses, and suggesting ways to improve.

Statements 6 to 15 are based on the following dialogue:

Man: I've got two tickets for a soccer match this evening. Why don't

you come?

Woman: Uh ... no, thanks. I ... I'm not very interested in soccer.

Man: Oh, why not? Have you ever seen it played?

Woman: No, I haven't, but I really don't think ...

Man: That's what I thought. You don't know what you're missing.

Woman: Don't I? Why?

Man: Because it's very exciting, with lots of action.

Woman: Really? Who's playing?

Man: Two of the best men's teams in the world, one from Brazil and the other from Holland.

Woman: Hmm. It sounds interesting.

Man: Yes, it is! Very!

Woman: Hmm. Well, perhaps I'll come after all.

Man: Great! Now ... uh ... could you ... uh ... could I have eight pounds, please?

Woman: Eight pounds? What for?

Man: Your ticket, of course. I bought two of them in advance, hoping I'd persuade you to come with me.

Woman: Oh ... uh ... you know, I've just remembered something.

Man: What?

Woman: I've got to see some friends this evening.

Man: Oh ... I see ... I mean ... you won't be coming after all, then?

Woman: No, not unless ...

Man: Unless what?

Woman: Perhaps you could let me have the ticket for a bit less, say, five pounds?

Man: But you said you had to meet some friends!

Woman: Come on. I was only kidding. Here's your eight pounds. Of course I'll come.

3. **Directions:** Answer the following questions according to the passage you have heard.

The word "sport" first meant something that people did in their free time. Later it often meant hunting wild animals and birds. About a hundred years ago the word was first used for organized games. This is the

usual meaning of the word today. People spend a lot of their spare time playing volleyball, basketball, tennis, badminton and many other sports. Such people play because they want to. A few people are paid for the sport they play. These people are called professional sportsmen. They may be sportsmen for only a few years, but during that time the best ones can earn a large amount of money. For example, a professional football player in England earns more than 3, 500 pounds a year. The stars can earn a lot more. International golf and tennis champions can make more than $ 50, 500 in a year. Of course, only a few sportsmen can earn as much money as that. Perhaps the most surprising thing about sportsmen and money is that the stars can earn more money from advertising than from sport. They allow the companies to use their names or a photograph of them and they are paid for this. Sport is no longer just something for people's spare time.

4. Directions: Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

Mr. Robinson worked in an office. Every morning he had breakfast with his wife at half past seven, read his newspaper, drank a cup of coffee and then left his house at 8 o'clock to go to catch his train to town. One morning he was still sitting comfortably at the breakfast table and reading his newspaper at five minutes past eight. He did not seem to be in a hurry and asked his wife for another cup of coffee. "Another cup?" she asked. "But aren't you going to the office today? Have you got a holiday?"

"The office?" he said and looked up from his newspaper very surprised. "I thought that I was at the office!"

5. Directions: Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) I *couldn't find* my glasses this morning.
2) I *wasn't given* a copy of the reading-list.
3) I think you should *avoid* high places.
4) Carol's *stopped drinking* coffee in the student cafeteria.
5) There was *not a single* cloud in the sky this afternoon.
6) That's *the last thing* I would expect him to do.
7) There's *no one* in this family who *doesn't* have an opinion about

something.

8) This kind of problem *isn't* completely *unknown*.

9) That question is *too* important *to* forget.

10) Jane won't *go to just any* school.

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (11)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Swimming is an important skill for any child to learn. There are a wide variety of benefits that come from acquiring the ability to swim. Safety, confidence, friends, competition and the ability to be exposed to new experiences are all solid reasons to have your child to learn how to swim.

Safety

Swimming is a valuable survival skill. Your child's safety is a major reason to enroll her in swim lessons, or teach her how to swim yourself if you are capable of doing so. There are various situations in which knowing how to swim could potentially save her life. For example, if your child were to fall into an unattended pool or out of a boat, being able to swim could help her to keep her head above water.

Confidence

One of the best ways to improve a child's confidence is to allow him the opportunity to learn and develop new skills. Swimming is a skill that can instill a sense of confidence in children. Once a child starts seeing improvement in his swimming abilities, it will enable him to feel good about his accomplishments, even if he does not consciously realize the boost in self-esteem.

Social Purposes

When a child knows how to swim, it will open social opportunities, which are an important part of development, for her. When a daughter's friends want to go to the pool or lake, the parent(s) can find security in

knowing that she will be capable in the water. This gives her more time and chances to socialize with other children and develop important social skills.

Competition

An opportunity that is presented to a child who knows to swim, versus one who doesn't, is the chance to join a swim team. By joining a swim team, a child will be able to maintain a healthy body with the exercise he will receive as part of the team. Additionally, being a part of a swim team can lead to the forging of friendships and further development of social skills. These opportunities will be opened if the child has already learned the basic fundamentals of swimming and illustrates a desire to try being a part of a youth swim team.

New Experiences

A child who has developed the ability to swim can become exposed to new experiences without the need for parental concern. As an example, if a child is presented with the opportunity to go on a boat ride with a friend's family, a parent will feel more comfortable giving permission if the child is a capable swimmer and can handle himself in the water. Giving your child the ability to have new experiences, especially those with friends, makes the swim lessons well worth it.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

Sam used to write poems.

Sentence No. 2

(Woman) I'm not sure you had it fixed, Daniel.

Sentence No. 3

You don't have to come to the reception if you don't feel like it.

Sentence No. 4

Diana refused to accept the scholarship.

Sentence No. 5

Martin had better not take part in the contest.

Sentence No. 6

Don't touch that file unless you are permitted.

Sentence No. 7

Your motorboat needs a refill, doesn't it?

Sentence No. 8

Now, isn't Robin a terrific guy?

Sentence No. 9

Why not ask the waiter to help you decide what to order?

Sentence No. 10

Let's talk to the professor about the thesis paper right after lunch.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: Could you tell me the best way to send these files to New York?

M: You can send them by registered letter.

Q: Where is this conversation probably taking place?

Question No. 12

M: I really ought to buy some new socks before these wear out.

W: Why not some new shoes?

Q: What does the woman suggest?

Question No. 13

M: Where can I write to for a student's loan?

W: The office is in the administrative building, but you have to apply for it in person.

Q: What must the man do?

Question No. 14

W: You are blue in the face. What's wrong?

M: I'm sick of my roommate.

Q: What can we learn about from this conversation?

Question No. 15

W: Tim, this is your second time of being late this week.

M: I'm terribly sorry, Ms. Black, but I got a flat tyre on the road.

Q: Why was Tim late again?

Question No. 16

M: Did you call the restaurant to reserve a table?

W: No. I got Fanny to do it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question No. 17

W: What shall we have for lunch?

M: We've eaten too much pizza recently. Why not try some mushroom soup and spaghetti?

Q: What does the man suggest?

Question No. 18

W: I'm counting the days to go home for the summer vacation.

M: So am I, and my roommate has even packed up his things.

Q: What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

Question No. 19

M: I don't think Terry particularly likes his son, does he?

W: There've been hard feelings between them for years.

Q: What does the woman say about Terry and his son?

Question No. 20

W: I honestly don't want to visit your aunt this Saturday, Jack.

M: Neither do I, but I think we should get it over.

Q: What does Jack suggest?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) They have chosen a city on the ocean so that they can go to the beach sometimes.

2) The best way to celebrate Mother's Day is to give your mom the day off. Let her take it easy and relax while the rest of the family does the work.

3) The San Franciscans courageously rebuilt their city and turned it into one of the most desirable places in the whole of the USA.

4) *The New York Times* is an American daily newspaper founded and continuously published in New York City since 1851.

5) The Edinburgh College of Art operates a year-round program of exhibitions by artists from all over the world.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) Before going to the interview, write a resume of your education and your job experience. Organizing information about your qualifications in a resume will help you fill out the application form and answer the interview questions more easily.

2) After World War II, many San Franciscans left the old city houses and moved to the suburbs, not because they were afraid of earthquakes, but because there was a trend for living in the suburbs. Now the trend for suburban living is being reversed. Well-off people are moving back into the city.

3) What is interesting is that after the grandchildren move out of the home and start their own families, this extended family shrinks back to a nuclear family, with just two generations again living together, a grandparent and parents, with the grandchildren coming only for occasional visits.

UNIT 12

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. It is common practice in the western countries for you to bring some flowers when calling on a friend or relative on the occasion of a birthday or a wedding anniversary, sickness or a funeral.
2. When the early settlers arrived in the New World, the hardships and dangers waiting for them were totally unexpected.
3. Songs, dances and stories about the most important happenings have been sung, acted and told for many generations, for most people are proud to tell what their fathers did in the past.
4. The southwest is one part of the country with an especially large Indian population in the United States.
5. By 1875, the Indians lost the battle against the White Man, and they were forced to live in special places called "reservations".

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and passage and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Bonnie: I enjoy going through second-hand bookstores, don't you, Max? It's interesting to see what people used to enjoy reading. Did you see this old book of romantic stories?

Max: Some of these books aren't so old, though. Look, Bonnie, this detective was published only 5 years ago and it costs 85 cents. Can you believe that?

Bonnie: Hey! Look at this!

Max: What? Are you getting interested in eighteenth-century poetry all of a sudden?

Bonnie: No. But look at the inscription. Someone gave this book as a present, and wrote a note on the inside of the front cover. It's dated 1873. Maybe it's worth something.

Max: Well, everything on that shelf is worth 60 cents.

Bonnie: But if this is the signature of someone who is well-known, it might bring a lot more. I hear William Shakespeare's signature is worth about a million dollars.

Max: Oh? I can hardly read what that one says. Who wrote it?

Bonnie: The name looks like "Derby Harold". Wasn't he a writer or something? I'm going to buy this book and see if I can find a name like that in the library.

Max: Good luck. Your poetry book may make you a millionaire, but I'll bet my 85-cent detective is a better buy.

2) It is common practice in the western countries for you to bring some flowers when calling on a friend or relative, say, on the occasion of a birthday or a wedding anniversary, sickness or a funeral. The flowers in full bloom will convey without words your best wishes, gratitude and congratulations. People differ from country to country in their preference for some flowers, so much so that some flowers are considered as their national or city flowers. Tulips are Holland's national pride. Swiss take the small and white flower, edelweiss, as their national flower, for it is a symbol of courage and loyalty, while in China white flowers are only used at funeral services. Chrysanthemums are much favored in China, but the yellow color is regarded by some European countries as of bad luck. What is more, for different occasions, people in different countries often offer some flowers for a particular purpose or to mark a particular event. For instance, red roses are usually meant for love to be sent between sweethearts.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 10 are based on the following passage:

When the early settlers, especially the English, arrived in the New World, the hardships and dangers waiting for them were totally unexpected. Had it not been for some friendly Indians, the colonists never would have survived the terrible winters. They knew nothing about planting crops, hunting animals, building houses, or making clothing from animal skins. Life in England had been much simpler, and this new life was not like what the Spanish explorers had reported. The settlers did

introduce iron tools for hunting animals and political ways to the Indians. In exchange, the settlers learned to build canoes for water transportation and snowshoes for winter travelling. The Indians also taught them to trap small animals and to spear fish in the lakes and streams. The natives also introduced to the settlers typical foods such as turkey, corn, beans, and pumpkin. Everything possible was done in order to make their new settlement look like the homes they had left behind.

Statements 11 to 17 are based on the following passage:

If we were asked exactly what we were doing a year ago, we should probably have to say that we could not remember. But if we had kept a book and had written in it an account of what we did each day, we should be able to give an answer to the question. It is the same in history. Many things have been forgotten because we do not have any written account of them. Sometimes men did keep a record of the most important happenings in their country, but often it was destroyed by fire or in a war. Sometimes there was never any written record at all because the people of that time and place did not know how to write. For instance, we know a good deal about the people who lived in China 4, 000 years ago, because they could write and leave written records for those who lived after them. But we know almost nothing about the people who lived even 200 years ago in central Africa, because they had not learned to write.

Sometimes, of course, even if the people cannot write, they may know something of the past. They have heard about it from older people, and often songs and dances and stories have been made about the most important happenings, and these have been sung and acted and told for many generations, for most people are proud to tell what their fathers did in the past. This we may call "remembered history". Some of it has now been written down. It is not so exact or so valuable to us as written history is, because words are much more easily changed when used again and again in speech than when copied in writing. But where there are no written records, such spoken stories are often very helpful.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

A man was telling one of his friends the secret of his satisfying married

life. "My wife makes all the small decisions," he explained, "and I make all the big ones, so we never interfere in each other's business and never get annoyed with each other. We have no complaints and no arguments."

"That sounds reasonable," answered his friend. "And what sort of decisions does your wife make?"

"Well," answered the man, "she decides what jobs I apply for, what sort of house we live in, what furniture we have, where we go for our holidays, and things like that."

His friend was surprised. "Oh?" he said. "And what do you consider important decisions then?"

"Well," answered the man, "I decide who should be Prime Minister, whether we should increase our help to poor countries, what we should do about the atom bomb, and things like that."

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) *Because* she wanted to attend the reception, Mrs. Smith asked Amy to take care of the baby.
2) Steve was beginning to feel flabby *so* he decided to start an exercise program.
3) *As a result of* a harsh frost in Florida, the price of orange juice rose dramatically.
4) Frank failed Astronomy *and* had to take it over.
5) The heavy storm *caused* the dam to collapse.
6) This kind of problem in the engine is *produced* by using the wrong grade of gasoline.
7) His failure was *due to* lack of discipline in his study habits.
8) Sam *reads so much that* he can talk intelligently about any topic.
9) I had to stand in line for two hours *to get* a first-row seat for the concert.
10) Many more people *would have attended* the meeting if it *had not snowed*.

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (12)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Born December 5, 1901 in Chicago, Illinois, Disney was raised on a Midwestern farm in Missouri, and in Kansas City, where he was able to acquire some rudimentary art instruction from correspondence courses and Saturday museum classes. He would later use many of the animals and characters that he knew from that Missouri farm in his cartoons.

He dropped out of high school at the age of 17 to serve in World War I. After serving briefly overseas as an ambulance driver, Disney returned in 1919 to Kansas City for an apprenticeship as a commercial illustrator and later made primitive animated advertising cartoons. By 1922, he had set up his own shop.

Initial failure sent Disney to Hollywood in 1923, where in partnership with his loyal elder brother Roy, he managed to resume cartoon production. His first success came with the creation of Mickey Mouse in *Steamboat Willie*. *Steamboat Willie* was the first fully synchronized sound cartoon and featured Disney as the voice of a character first called "Mortimer Mouse." Disney's wife, Lillian, suggested that Mickey sounded better and Disney agreed.

Living frugally, he reinvested profits to make better pictures. His insistence on technical perfection and his unsurpassed gifts as story editor quickly pushed his firm ahead. The invention of such cartoon characters as Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Minnie, and Goofy combined with the daring and innovative use of music, sound, and folk material (as in *The Three Little Pigs*) made the Disney shorts of the 1930s a phenomenon of worldwide success. This success led to the establishment of immensely profitable, Disney-controlled sidelines in advertising, publishing, and franchised goods, which helped shape popular taste for nearly 40 years.

Disney rapidly expanded his studio facilities to include a training

school where a whole new generation of animators developed and made possible the production of the first feature-length cartoon, *Snow White* (1937). Other costly animated features followed, including *Pinocchio*, *Bambi*, and the celebrated musical experiment *Fantasia*. With *Seal Island* (1948), wildlife films became an additional source of income.

In 1954, Disney successfully broke into television. By the time of his death, the Disney studio's output amounted to 21 full-length animated films, 493 short subjects, 47 live-action films, seven True-Life Adventure features, 330 hours of Mickey Mouse Club television programs, 78 half-hour Zorro television adventures, and 280 other television shows.

On July 18, 1957, Disney opened Disneyland, a gigantic projection of his personal fantasies in Anaheim, California, which has proved the most successful amusement park in history with 6.7 million people visiting it by 1966. The idea for the park came to him after taking his children to other amusement parks and watching them have fun on amusement rides. He decided to build a park where the entire family could have fun together. In 1971, Disney World, in Orlando, Florida, opened. Since then, Disney theme parks have opened in Tokyo, Paris and Hong Kong.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

How about joining us for the barbecue?

Sentence No. 2

I don't think Louisa will want to borrow my iTouch, will she?

Sentence No. 3

This vacuum cleaner needs repairing right away.

Sentence No. 4

Even though Jack is a better student, in a way, Lucy is more successful.

Sentence No. 5

He will never let you down.

Sentence No. 6

You shouldn't have told Jenny how to run her life.

Sentence No. 7

He must have gone back to his hometown for the Spring Festival.

Sentence No. 8

The orphanage was sponsored by an advertising company.

Sentence No. 9

Why don't we have a picnic in the garden?

Sentence No. 10

I'll drop in and pick you up the day after tomorrow, OK?

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: Henry, don't forget to take an umbrella with you.

M: Well, it's just overcast.

Q: What does Henry mean?

Question No. 12

M: Have you seen Bill's collection of old coins?

W: Pretty, aren't they?

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question No. 13

W: It's ten now, Dick, you'd better go to bed.

M: Oh, mum, let me stay another half hour, OK? The football match will be finished in ten minutes.

Q: When will Dick go to bed?

Question No. 14

W: Are you still planning to attend the speech contest?

M: You bet I am.

Q: What does the man say about the speech contest?

Question No. 15

W: I'd like an ice-cream for my dessert.

M: A mango one or a vanilla one?

Q: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

Question No. 16

W: When will the plane arrive? It's already five o'clock.

M: According to the timetable, it's going to land at the airport at seven and we'll have to wait another 30 minutes since they need to claim their luggage.

Q: How long will they wait?

Question No. 17

M: Will the reception be held on Monday as originally scheduled?

W: As far as I know.

Q: What does the woman say about the reception?

Question No. 18

M: Ben lives near here, doesn't he?

W: Right in this neighborhood. Shall we see if he's at home?

Q: What does the woman suggest that they do?

Question No. 19

W: What's your last decision, Bob?

M: *Transformer 3*. It's said to be a box-office hit.

Q: What are they talking about?

Question No. 20

W: I'd like to check the present balance in my account and this is my account number.

M: Wait a moment. On Oct. 10, you put in 600 dollars and took out 900 dollars the next day, and now you have 1,000 dollars in your account.

Q: How much money was in the woman's account on Oct. 9?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) 80% of firefighters are very satisfied with their jobs, which involve helping people.

2) Besides relieving stress, young people are able to acquire knowledge about new subjects.

3) Lots of parents are sending their children to study overseas so they will learn to live more independently.

4) Dream is the reflection of fact. Many dreams are actually the repetition of things that happened in an awakened state.

5) Britain is full of interesting cities, towns, villages and countryside escapes offering great pubs, restaurants, museums, and exciting and unusual things to do.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) A recent survey found that many Japanese and Korean students lack an optimistic outlook about their future. About 59% of young Japanese and 58% of young Koreans say they "only want to be happy at the moment, and do not want to think about the future".

2) In general, teachers are reported to be happy with their jobs, despite the current issues with education funding and classroom conditions. The profession continues to attract young idealists, although 50 per cent of new teachers are gone within five years.

3) Satisfaction with life starts to drop as early as a person's late 20s and does not begin to recover until well past 50, says a Belgian economist in his report. Both the 25 year-old and 65 year-old might agree that it is nicer to be 25 than to be 65. But the 65 year-old might be more satisfied, as he has learned to be satisfied with what he has.

UNIT 13

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. Though our brochures are still at the printer's, I'd like to describe our programs and answer any questions you might have.
2. It's unbelievable and exciting that you can contact your friends all over the world in a second by email.
3. Computers will bring more leisure, as more and more unpleasant jobs are taken over by computerized robots.
4. Computers will bring a lot of benefits but will also increase the possibility of unimaginable chaos.
5. In America, more car pools should be formed in order to put fewer automobiles on the road and to use less gasoline.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and passage and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Man: Excuse me. Do you have any brochures on the computer classes that are offered here?

Woman: I'm afraid our brochures are still at the printer's, but I'd be glad to describe our programs and answer any questions you might have.

Man: Well, I don't have much time right now. That's why I wanted the brochures. Could you just give me a quick idea of the kinds of classes you offer?

Woman: Sure. Our classes begin next week, and we will be offering classes in basic computing skills and the use of Word, Excel and Power Point.

Man: What kind of computers do the students learn on?

Woman: We have IBM and Macintosh computers.

Man: And when do the classes meet?

Woman: That depends on the classes, but most classes are from 6:30 to 9, two nights a week. You can choose whichever two nights that suit you. If you leave your address, I'll see to it that you receive one of our brochures as soon as they arrive.

Man: Hmm. I'll pick it up myself. Could you give me a call when they are available? Here's my phone number.

Woman: Certainly.

2) After the birth of the first computer, computers have brought a great change into the world. They help man complete many hard tasks which could hardly be done by hand before. Moreover, in hospitals they are helping diagnose an illness, analyze test results and watch over a very sick patient. What is more unbelievable and exciting is that you can contact your friends all over the world in a second by email. However, computers do not always do us benefit. For instance, some clever hackers are finding ways to break computer codes and transfer millions of dollars to their accounts via computers. In addition, some computer experts make viruses to attack all the data stored in computers. Any new technology has its bright side as well as its dark side. We should not get rid of it because of its dark side. On the contrary, if we want to turn it into our own use, we should put more funds to the development of computers to make them serve us better.

3) The eye is very similar to a camera: to take a picture there must be enough light, but not too much. On a camera, the opening of the lens can usually be adjusted. When the light is bright, your eye pupil grows small; when there is not much light, the pupil grows larger. In a camera, the lens must be focused on the object to be photographed. This is done by changing the distance between the lens and the film inside the camera. Your eye has muscles which make such changes automatically. If you are looking at something far away, things which are close by will not appear very clear. However, if you are looking at some object close to you, distant objects will appear indistinct. You can see how the lens works if you ask someone to stand at a window and look into the distance and then to look at a spot on the window glass. You will be able to see his eye change shape slightly as he looks from one area to the other. The eyes, in fact, relax more if they are looking into the distance. Therefore, it is a good idea to look up now

and then if you are concentrating on some work close to your eyes.

4) Facial expression tests show that anger is one of the most difficult emotions to detect from facial expression. Professor Dallas interviewed 726 students with pictures of extremely angry person, and asked them to pick out the emotion from the facial expression. Only two percent made correct judgments. Anger was most frequently judged as "pleased." Other studies show that it is extremely difficult to tell whether a man is angry or not just by looking at his face. The investigators find later that women are better at detecting anger from facial expression than men are. Strangely, they find that psychological training does not sharpen one's ability to judge a man's emotions by his expressions but appears actually to block it. For in the university tests, the more courses the subject had taken in psychology, the poorer judgment scores he turned in.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 8 are based on the following passage:

For good or bad, computers are now part of our daily lives. With the price of a small home computer now being lower, experts predict that before long all schools and businesses and most families in the richer parts of the world will own a computer of some kind. Among the general public, computers arouse strong feelings — people either love them or hate them. The computer lovers talk about how useful computers can be in business, in education and in the home — apart from all the games, you can do your accounts on them, use them to control your central heating, and in some places even do your shopping with them. Computers, they say, will also bring more leisure, as more and more unpleasant jobs are taken over by computerized robots. The haters, on the other hand, argue that computers bring not leisure but unemployment. They worry, too, that people who spend all their time talking to computers will forget how to talk to each other. And anyway, they ask, what's wrong with going shopping and learning languages in classroom with real teachers? But their biggest fear is that computers may finally take over from human beings altogether.

Statements 9 to 14 are based on the following passage:

Computers are relatively new invention. The first computers were built fifty years ago and it is only in the last thirty or so years that their influence has affected our everyday life. Personal computers were introduced as recently as the early eighties. We are now so dependent on computers that it is hard to imagine what things would be like today without them. You have only got to go into a bank when their main computer is broken to see the chaos that would happen if computers were suddenly taken out of the world. In the future computers will be used to create bigger and even more complex computers. They will be so complex that no individual could hope to understand how they work. They will bring a lot of benefits but will also increase the possibility of unimaginable chaos. They will, for example, be able to fly planes and manage the movements of several planes at an airport. If all the computers are working correctly nothing can go wrong. If one small program fails — disasters.

It is certain that technology will progress and become more complex. We should, however, make sure that we are still in a position where we are able to control technology. It will be all too easy to suddenly discover that technology is controlling us. By then it might be too late.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

A man heard that a certain government department wanted a clerk, so he wrote and asked for the position. But while he was waiting for an answer, a friend of his introduced him to the head of the department, who at once gave him the job. Several months later, while the man was working in the department, he got a letter which had been sent on to him from his old address. This letter said:

"Dear sir,

We are sorry to have to tell you that we cannot offer you work in this department because we do not think that you would be able to do the job successfully.

Yours faithfully,"

The man laughed, but when he looked at the letter more carefully,

he saw that he had signed it himself!

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) Physics is *hard* for me, but Chemistry is *harder.*
2) *Although* Mary passed all these courses, she dropped out of college in June.
3) It took me *less time than usual* to finish my Geometry assignment.
4) This essay *isn't half as well written* as the last one I read.
5) The movie was not at all *what I'd expected.*
6) Ted *used to* teach English, *but now* he is a computer assistant.
7) It was Bill, *not Sue*, who liked the concert.
8) Driving *faster than* the speed limit is not only dangerous, but also illegal.
9) We'll have to set out early next Monday; in fact *the earlier the better.*
10) Jane really *isn't much shorter* than Claire.

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (13)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

The United Nations estimates that the world reached 7 billion people on November 1st, 2011. No one can be sure. The United States Census Bureau does not expect that to happen until March, 2011. Populations are growing faster than economies in many poor countries in Africa and some in Asia. At the same time, low fertility rates in Japan and many European nations have raised concerns about labor shortages. Population experts at the United Nations estimated that the world reached 6 billion in October, 1999. They predict 9 billion by 2050 and 10 billion by the end of the century. China's population of 1.3 billion is currently the world's largest. India is second at 1.2 billion. But India is expected to pass China and reach 1.5 billion people around 2025. India will also have one of the

world's youngest populations. Economists say this is a chance for a so-called demographic dividend. India could gain from the skills of young people in a growing economy at a time when other countries have aging populations. But economists say current rates of growth, although high, may not create enough jobs.

Also, the public education system is failing to meet demand and schooling is often of poor quality. Another concern is health care. Nearly half of India's children under the age of five are malnourished. Sarah Crowe at the United Nations Children's Fund in New Delhi says these two problems could keep India back. The child is unable to really grow to its ability and will remain in a state of stunting and not be able to learn when it goes to school — when he or she goes to school, and indeed later earn and really pay back and pay into the economic and help the country and the region move forward. Michal Rutkowski is the director of human development in South Asia at the World Bank. He says the 7 billionth person was likely to be a girl born in rural Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is one of India's poorest and most crowded states, with nearly 200 million people. He says reaching 7 billion people in the world is a good time for a call to action.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

Monica is used to Italian food by now.

Sentence No. 2

She made a mistake by not asking for a receipt.

Sentence No. 3

Wasn't that cold drink refreshing?

Sentence No. 4

We can have the dishwasher delivered to your house.

Sentence No. 5

Nancy isn't going to enroll in that course if she can help it.

Sentence No. 6

Looks like snow, wouldn't you say?

Sentence No. 7

The duplicating machine is out of A4 paper.

Sentence No. 8

The stream was swollen with the rain.

Sentence No. 9

Listen, your future isn't something to fool around with.

Sentence No. 10

I can drive this van. There is really nothing to it.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: Luckily, you drove fast enough, otherwise I'll miss the flight.

M: Thanks to the short cut to the airport.

Q: Why can they arrive at the airport on time according to the man?

Question No. 12

M: The light in this bar is a little too bright, don't you think?

W: I'd say it's perfect for a football stadium.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question No. 13

W: Hope it stays like this for the rest of the week.

M: On the contrary, the weatherman just said there'll be snow tomorrow.

Q: How's the weather now?

Question No. 14

M: Do you think we should put in an ad in the local paper to sell our house?

W: By all means.

Q: What does the woman say about placing an advertisement in the newspaper?

Question No. 15

W: I'd like a morning call at 6:30 tomorrow.

M: OK. I'll take care of that, Madam.

Q: What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

Question No. 16

W: That director certainly got some good movies.

M: Didn't he?

Q: What do we learn from the man's response?

Question No. 17

W: Could you stop outside the grocer's? I'd like to get some butter.

M: Sorry, I'm afraid it's a "No Parking" area.

Q: What will probably happen next?

Question No. 18

W: So you are going to give us a lift to the art gallery downtown tomorrow?

M: If my car is running OK.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 19

W: Hi, Murphy, how's your trip to Victoria?

M: Believe me, it is out of the world.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 20

M: Laura, how is the class going? Are you learning to speak French well?

W: Slowly but surely.

Q: What does Laura mean?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) Due to the rapid industrialization, China is facing great pressure in trying to meet its emission reduction target by 2015.

2) Bees learn to fly the shortest possible route between flowers even if they discover the flowers in a different order. They are the first animal found to do this.

3) A national scientific report estimated that China sea level will rise up to 130 millimeters in the coming two decades, due to global warming.

4) Foreign media reported that the iPhone 4 was the best-selling smartphone in the US last quarter, followed by Apple's iPhone 3GS.

5) Buying clothes online could actually take 6 times longer than a visit to the mall, according to a study. It shows that on average it takes women 22 hours to find one purchase online, compared with 3.6 hours when they wander around the shops.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) A UK poll found that 24% respondents actually preferred their old mobiles to sparkling smart phones with whiz-bang features. There is something comforting about a phone that is just a phone. It doesn't distract you with Internet access, pester you with new e-mails, or tell you which way to turn while you are driving. Older monochrome mobiles offer vastly superior battery life, and despite advances in touch screen technology, are often much easier to use with pressed buttons. Will you go back to using an old-school mobile or defend high-tech smart phones?

2) Heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are building up very fast. Some scientists now think the world can no longer limit global warming to the level world leaders have agreed upon as safe. New figures from the UN weather agency showed that the three biggest greenhouse gases not only reached record levels last year, but were increasing at an ever-faster rate, despite efforts by many countries to reduce emissions.

3) Older women who got more exercise and less television time were the least likely to be diagnosed with depression, according to a US study of

thousands of women — with physical activity having the biggest impact. Researchers found that women who reported exercising the most in recent years were about 20% less likely to get depression than those who rarely exercised. On the other hand, the more hours they spent watching TV each week, the more their risk of depression crept up.

UNIT 14

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. Being close to Nature is a good way to forget about our busy school life for a while.
2. It's usually illegal unless you camp in a designated area, such as national parks, state parks and even privately owned camping grounds around the country.
3. About 43% of the adult men and 31% of the adult women in the United States smoke cigarettes regularly.
4. Those teenagers who come from upper-income, well-educated families or who are preparing for college are less likely to smoke.
5. While camping, one can rent the equipment he needs because it's much cheaper than buying it.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Man: How long have you been out of the country, miss? Where did you go?

Woman: I spent three weeks in Switzerland, and one week in Greece.

Man: Do you have any plants, meat, or alcoholic beverages to

declare?

Woman: I have only two bottles of rum.

Man: How much did you spend on your purchases while you were away?

Woman: About $200.

Man: Please open this small suitcase for me ... OK, give this card to the official at the red desk.

2) Roy: Hi, Vivian! Haven't seen you for ages!

Vivian: Oh, hi, Roy. I've been studying a lot for my final exams.

Roy: Well, the semester is almost over now.

Vivian: Yeah. My sister is coming for a visit this summer, and we'd like to see some of the country. But travelling is so expensive.

Roy: Have you thought about camping?

Vivian: Camping? I've never done that before.

Roy: Oh, I think you'll really like it. You can rent the equipment you need. Its' much cheaper than buying it or staying at a hotel. And being close to Nature is a good way to forget about our busy school life for a while.

Vivian: What a good idea! We can drive until we find a nice place and just camp wherever we like.

Roy: Well, not exactly. It's usually illegal unless you camp in a designated area. But there are many national parks, state parks and even privately owned camping grounds around the country.

Vivian: But that takes all the fun out of it.

Roy: Not really. It's a good way to make new friends. Besides, there are almost always showers at the camping grounds.

Vivian: Sounds great! I'll talk to you about this again and get all the details.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 6 are based on the following passage:

Welcome aboard the Luxury Cruise bus to Dallas, Baton, and Atlanta. We are scheduled to arrive in Dallas at 1:20 this afternoon. There

will be a fifteen-minute rest stop at that time. We will have a thirty-minute dinner stop in Baton at 6:45 for those of you who are continuing on to Atlanta. We should arrive in Atlanta at 2:35 tomorrow morning. Please remember the number of your bus for re-boarding. That number is C6779. This coach is air-conditioned for your comfort. Please remember that smoking of cigarettes is permitted only in the last six rows, and the smoking of any other material is forbidden, as is the drinking of alcoholic beverages. Thank you for traveling with us. Have a pleasant trip.

Statements 7 to 12 are based on the following dialogue:

Woman: Hello!

Man: Uh ... Good morning. Is that 784−9953, Pacific Travel Agency?

Woman: No, it isn't. It's 783−9953.

Man: Sorry. I must have dialed the wrong number ...

Receptionist: Pacific Travel Agency. Can I help you?

Man: Could you give me some information about holidays in North America?

Receptionist: Just a moment. I'll put you through to our North American department.

Cindy: North American department. Cindy speaking. Can I help you?

Man: Yes, please. I'm planning my holiday and I'd like some information about holidays in New York.

Cindy: Certainly. What would you like to know?

Man: First, how much is the cheapest return flight to New York? And what will the weather be like?

Cindy: I see. When do you want to go?

Man: In May ... and I'd like to know about the inclusive holidays and good hotels and ...

Cindy: Certainly. Just give me your name and address. I'll send you all the information you want.

Man: My name is Ralph Alison, and my address is ...

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

Mr. Carter was very fond of climbing mountains, so one year he went to Switzerland for his holidays. After he had climbed some easy mountains, he decided one day to climb a more difficult one; but he did not want to go up it alone, so he found a good Swiss guide, who had often climbed that mountain. At first it was not a difficult climb, but then they came to a place which was not so easy. The guide stopped, turned round and warned Mr. Carter. "Be careful here," he said. "This is a dangerous place. You can easily fall, and if you do, you will fall straight down a very long way. But," he continued calmly, "if you do fall here, don't forget to look to the right while you are going down. There is quite extraordinarily beautiful view there — much more beautiful than the one you can see from here."

4. Directions: Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) The new English teacher has *just* arrived.
2) Geography is easy, especially for Bob.
3) *No one knows more about* the subject than Joyce.
4) *Never before* have I seen such a beautiful house.
5) *Only* if he gets a scholarship can Frank afford to go to college.
6) There is a fine if the library books are *even* one day overdue.
7) The *sole* survivor of the plane crash was Mary Ann.
8) The *only* thing that bothers me in my house is the wall paper.
9) No *one ever* listens to a word she says.
10) You *couldn't have asked for a better day* to go to the countryside.

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (14)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

Old age may not sound exciting. But recent findings offer good news for older people and for people worried about getting older. Researchers

found that people become happier and experience less worry after they reach the age of 50. In fact, they say by the age of 85, people are happier with their life than they were when they were 80 years old.

The findings came from a survey of more than 340, 000 adults in the United States. The Gallup Organization questioned them by telephone in 2008. At that time, the people were between the ages of 80 and 85. The researchers asked questions about emotions like happiness, sadness and worry. They also asked about mental or emotional stress. Arthur Stone in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science at Stony Brook University in New York led the study. His team found that levels of stress were highest among adults between the ages of 22 and 25. The findings showed that stress levels dropped sharply after people reached their 50s. Happiness was highest among the youngest adults and those in their early 70s. The people least likely to report feeling negative emotions were those in their 70s and 80s.

The study also showed that men and women have similar emotional patterns as they grow older. However, women at all ages reported more sadness, stress and worry than men. The findings appeared in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Researchers say they do not know why happiness increases as people get older. One theory is that, as people grow older, they grow more thankful for what they have and have better control of their emotions. They also spend less time thinking about bad experiences. Professor Stone says the emotional patterns could be linked to changes in how people see the world, or maybe even changes in brain chemistry. The researchers also considered possible influences like having young children, being unemployed or being single. But they found that influences like these did not affect the levels of happiness and well-being related to age.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

A new automobile is the prize for winning the lottery.

Sentence No. 2

These grapes aren't quite ripe yet, are they?

Sentence No. 3

The vases are cheap at Johnson's.

Sentence No. 4

Jason, who was a painter, gave a talk on Picasso's cubism.

Sentence No. 5

The monument is on a beautiful site.

Sentence No. 6

On the bookshelf in the office is the telephone directory for everyone's use.

Sentence No. 7

The stewardess brought Jeff a napkin and a glass of water.

Sentence No. 8

I must've left my overcoat at my parents'.

Sentence No. 9

They found Stratford an interesting place to visit.

Sentence No. 10

Take a left turn on the 5th Avenue.

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

W: All my efforts to get a promotion proved to be in vain.

M: Really? What a pity!

Q: What happened to the woman?

Question No. 12

M: Open wide. Now show me where it hurts.

W: Here on the top, especially when I bite into something hot or

cold.

Q: Who is the man?

Question No. 13

W: What should I do if I want to see what's stored on my hard drive?

M: Watch me.

Q: What is the woman doing now?

Question No. 14

M: There was an Indian art exhibition last week, wasn't there?

W: The week before, to be exact.

Q: What does the woman say about the Indian art exhibition?

Question No. 15

M: Wendy is talented, diligent and open-minded.

W: What she needs now is a change of luck.

Q: What did the woman say about Wendy?

Question No. 16

M: I'd like to buy a new coat.

W: The men's suits are up on the 2nd floor, Sir.

Q: Where does this conversation take place?

Question No. 17

W: I can't wait to see the look on Linda's face when she opens our gift.

M: Neither can I.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 18

W: What do you think of my thesis on the current economic crisis?

M: Sorry, I'm not sure. I glanced through it but I haven't formed an opinion yet.

Q: What has the man done?

Question No. 19

M: Excuse me, I'd like to send some flowers to my parents.

W: Let's see. These carnations are very nice.

Q: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

Question No. 20

M: I can hardly imagine your room would be such a mess.

W: That's Jane's room.

Q: What does the woman mean?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) The Hong Kong government said yesterday that Hong Kong's economy slowed again in the third quarter because of the weak global economy.
2) Up to one in four Britons suffer from seasonal affective disorder as the nights get longer. Two clinical trials have found that carefully targeted light can help prevent this condition.
3) China has overtaken Japan to become the world's second biggest spender on industrial research and development, only next to the US.
4) Doctors and nutritionists have long recommended avoiding all animal fats to trim cholesterol, but Danish researchers say cheese may not be so bad, and probably should not be placed in the same category as butter.
5) A research firm said it expects Apple to overtake HP to become the leading global PC vendor in 2012 if the sales of iPad are included in the figures.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) People with simple names enjoy quicker career advancement because hard-to-pronounce names inspire negative reactions from superiors. Researchers found that a "name pronunciation effect" played a major role in how people were perceived by colleagues and friends. People with simple names were generally judged more positively.
2) *The Daily Mail* of London reported that saying "thank you" is considered one of the basics of politeness, but it may be dying out. Although the average Briton will say "thank you" nearly 5,000 times a year, 1/3 are more likely to throw in a "cheers" or "ta", rather than risks sounding old fashioned. One in 20 now say "nice one" instead,

while younger generations are more likely to offer a "cool" than a "thank you". "Merci" and even "gracias" were also listed as common phrases to use.

3) Australia moved to set up the world's biggest marine park to protect vast areas of the Coral Sea off the country's northeast coast and the site of fierce naval battles during WWII. The park would cover almost 1 million square kilometers and would help protect fish, pristine coral reefs and nesting sites for sea birds and the green turtle.

UNIT 15

SECTION ONE: COMPREHENSIVE LISTENING EXERCISES

I. SENTENCE DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the recording and write down the sentences you have heard.

1. Arms exercises alone may increase one's blood pressure before one gets tired, so the more the body's involved in the exercises, the better.
2. Now stand with your feet and your arms at your sides, then make large circles, with both arms at the same time, backwards and round.
3. The purpose of keeping fit is to avoid ill health, to resist the mental and physical tiredness that make us more possibly to get infections, and above all to feel more pleasure in being alive.
4. Although most people realize the importance of physical fitness, not enough of us put this into practice, and we spend too much time watching others from a seat at a sports stadium.
5. The doctor advised him to stay in bed for at least two days, drink plenty of water, and take these tablets three times a day.

II. LISTENING EXERCISES

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following dialogue and monologue and fill in the blanks with the word or words you have heard.

1) Woman: We hear so much about exercises these days, yet even experts can't agree on which exercises are the best. Now some

doctors are strongly encouraging arm exercises.

Man: Arm exercises? Is that because our arms are too fat and weak?

Woman: Actually that's not the main reason. They say arm exercises are an ideal way to become physically fit.

Man: But don't arm exercises raise your blood pressure?

Woman: Yes, they do. But the article I read mentioned some ways to avoid this.

Man: How?

Woman: By doing some leg exercises at the same time so that the arms don't do all the work. Arm exercises alone may increase one's blood pressure before one gets tired. The more the body's involved in the exercises, the better.

Man: And in turn, I am sure, there's a great chance of losing some weight.

Woman: Sounds right to me.

Man: So what exercises do the experts recommend?

Woman: They mention quite a few. But some of the more popular ones are cycling with special bicycles that make you use both your arms and legs. And walking while wearing arm weights is supposed to be good, too.

Man: I must try that. I like to walk a lot.

2) Hello again, everyone! It's nice to see so many of you here on such a wet night. Well, this is the fourth week of our keep-fit class and I hope you're all beginning to feel the benefit from the exercises you've been doing. Right! For the first two exercises I'd like you to stand upright with your feet apart and your arms over your head. You'll need to leave a good distance between you. Now, bend forward to touch the floor between your feet. That's right. Get up and down you go again to touch the floor a second time. OK, you can return to your starting position again. Now, I want you to repeat that exercise nine more times. Ready? Go! For the second exercise, stand with your feet apart again and your arms at your sides. Now I want you to make large circles, with both arms at the same time, backwards and round. Really stretch your arms. Good!

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements 1 to 6 are based on the following passage:

Many experts in the field of health consider breakfast to be the most important meal of the day. If we eat a good breakfast, we will have the energy and nutrients we need to begin our working day. However, many people skip breakfast or eat too casually. What happens if we ignore the importance of breakfast? One recent study tested a large number of people, male and female, whose age ranged from 12 to 83. During the experiment, these people were given various breakfasts, and sometimes they had to skip breakfast completely. The results showed that if a person eats a proper breakfast, he or she will work more efficiently than if he or she skips breakfast or eats a very poor breakfast. This fact appears to be especially true if a person's work involves mental activity. The study showed that if school children eat fruit, eggs and milk before going to school, they learn more quickly and will be able to concentrate on their lessons for a longer period of time than if their breakfast is improper.

Statements 7 to 12 are based on the following passage:

The purpose of keeping fit is to avoid ill health, to resist the mental and physical tiredness that makes us more possibly to get infections, and above all to feel more pleasure in being alive. Research has shown the value of a balanced diet, fresh air, sunshine, proper rest and some form of regular exercises for everyone. If everyone followed this plan, the number of people visiting the doctor and going to hospitals would be greatly reduced. Unfortunately, although most people realize the importance of physical fitness, not enough of us put this into practice, and we spend too much time watching others from a seat at a sports stadium. One reason why people who are physically fit live longer is that they do not put the heart under excessive strain and so they reduce the risk of heart diseases. They also avoid suffering the weakened muscles, which are the cause of a great deal of back trouble. About 640 muscles take about 45% of our body's weight; they must have the ability to store energy. Proper exercise, suited to each individual and taken on the advice of a doctor, is the best way to keep fit.

3. **Directions:** Listen to the recording and retell what you have heard. The following questions are given for your reference.

A famous 85-year-old millionaire once gave a lecture at a British university. "I'm going to tell you how to live a long, healthy life and how to get very rich at the same time," he announced. "The secret is very simple. All you have to do is avoid bad habits like drinking and smoking. But you have to get up early every morning, work at least 10 hours a day and save every penny as well," he said. Suddenly a young man in the audience stood up and asked, "My father did all those things and yet he died very poor man at the age of only 49. How do you explain that?" The millionaire thought for a while. "It's very simple. He didn't do them for long enough," he answered.

4. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences and translate them into Chinese.

1) Now *you've got me.*
2) It's *beyond* a teenager's understanding.
3) When I told Bill the news, he *blew up.*
4) The swimming pool is right at *Paul's doorstep.*
5) Connie's suggestion to the teacher was *out of the question.*
6) Professor Smith told me that I could *branch off* into any area of philosophy.
7) Sue's mother told her there was no use *crying over spilt milk.*
8) It's *six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.*
9) *Don't cross the bridge until you come to it.*
10) You'll probably save money *in the long run* if you buy a new car instead of a second-hand one.

SECTION TWO: LISTENING TEST (15)

PART A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear a passage and read the same passage with blanks in it. Fill in each of the blanks with the word or words you have heard on the tape. Remember you will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

The human digestive system is full of bacteria — mostly good bacteria. These organisms help break down food so the body can use the nutrients. Scientists are exploring the link between what kinds of bacteria live in our gut and what kinds of food we eat. Gary Wu from the University of Pennsylvania and other scientists did two studies. Mr. Wu says the studies looked for connections between the food that people ate and the kind of microbes living in their intestines. He says people with one kind of diet had very different bacteria than people who ate a different diet. In the second study, 10 volunteers took part in a so-called controlled feeding experiment. They had to change their normal diet. Yet their digestive bacteria remained much the same. This suggests that the mix of bacteria is based on long-term dietary patterns, not what people ate in recent days. Gary Wu thinks testing people's mix of intestinal bacteria might be a better way to measure their disease risk than asking about their diet. He says intestinal bacteria might even play a part in the development of disease. If so, this could lead scientists to new ways to help prevent diseases. It means that if you could switch the types of bacteria in your gut, perhaps you could influence the development of certain types of diseases — perhaps the types of diseases associated with western or more industrialized nations. That's a little bit more speculative, but that's something that is certainly very much of interest in the field.

The two studies are in the journal *Science*. The research may add to understanding of how diet affects health. Another recent study involving diet warned that obesity is increasing worldwide, but especially in the United States and Britain. The findings appeared in the Lancet medical journal. Worldwide, experts say 1.5 billion adults are overweight. Another half-billion are obese. At current rates, about half of all American adults could be obese by 2030. In Britain, obesity rates could reach 48% for men and 43% for women. Experts say the rise in obesity is likely to lead to an increase in cases of diabetes, heart disease, cancer and other conditions. Obesity is also on the rise among children.

PART B: Listening Comprehension

1. Statements

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short statements. These statements will be spoken ONLY ONCE, and you will not find them written on the paper; so you must listen carefully. When you hear a statement, read the answer choices and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard.

Sentence No. 1

I'd like to take off 2 weeks in October, if at all possible.

Sentence No. 2

Mary's going to give her presentation this afternoon.

Sentence No. 3

Over there on the counter you'll find a shopping catalog.

Sentence No. 4

Do you think that sweater is suitable to wear on such a hot day?

Sentence No. 5

Just around the corner from the silverware store is a nice little gift shop.

Sentence No. 6

After you get your ticket punched, you can go on board.

Sentence No. 7

No sooner had Sue got into the pub than it started to rain.

Sentence No. 8

How does Bob account for it?

Sentence No. 9

The bus conductor made a mistake and overcharged Joe for his fare.

Sentence No. 10

Do you mean you paid only 5 dollars for that huge stack of books?

2. Short Conversations

Directions: In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken ONLY ONCE. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four answers in your paper and decide which is the correct answer to the question you have heard.

Question No. 11

M: Did you buy your iPad from the Johnson's in the city?

W: The shop went out of business last week.

Q: What do we learn from the woman?

Question No. 12

W: Do you have an address where I can write to you?

M: No, I'll be off in Europe most of the time. But if you write to me at my parents' house, they'll hold my mail until I get there.

Q: Where should the woman write to her friend?

Question No. 13

W: Yes, sir. What can I do for you?

M: I need a screwdriver, a box of assorted screws, and a small door lock.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

Question No. 14

M: We got someone to take over Mike's job.

W: Oh, so it has been taken care of.

Q: What is being discussed?

Question No. 15

W: Where would you like to have a beer?

M: Is there anything wrong with that pub?

Q: What does the man mean?

Question No. 16

W: Let's have a game of badminton.

M: But we still need one more if we're going to play doubles.

Q: How many persons are there now?

Question No. 17

W: Dick, I hear you are working part-time in a snack bar.

M: Yes, I work Monday, Tuesday, and Friday from 1 to 6 and all day Sunday.

Q: Which days does the man not work?

Question No. 18

W: I'm expecting to meet Andrew now.

M: You'll be disappointed. His wife's mother fell off the stairs and they had to send her to the hospital.

Q: Who was injured?

Question No. 19

W: Excuse me, where would I find the biographies and autobiographies?

M: The regular-priced ones are here, and we have some on sale over there.

Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?

Question No. 20

M: Fill in this declaration form, please.

W: Where? On that table?

Q: What's the relationship between the two speakers?

PART C: Listening and Translation

1. Sentence Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 5 English sentences. You will hear the sentences ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each sentence, translate it into Chinese.

1) 25 cities in China, including Beijing and Shanghai, will develop policies to press ahead with the promotion of the new energy vehicles.
2) Scientists have found that teenagers who spend a lot of time on video-games have different structures and activity levels in areas of the brain that are linked to reward. This suggests they get more out of gaming than people who tend to play less.
3) A new report shows that Pacific island states are facing increasing threats from natural disasters in the next 20 years, with some confronting potential wipe-out from rising sea levels.
4) Researchers have found that chewing gum for 5 minutes before taking a test will improve people's performance. However, chewing during the test has an opposite effect because it disturbs concentration and thinking.
5) The world is getting hotter, with 2011 one of the warmest years on record, and humans are to blame, according to a report by the World Meteorological Organization.

2. Passage Translation

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear 3 passages. You will hear the passages ONLY ONCE. After you have heard each passage, translate it into Chinese. You may take notes while you are listening.

1) As scientists struggle to find a vaccine to prevent infection with the AIDS virus, a study in mice suggests hope for a new approach which scientists want to test in people. The treated mice in the study appeared to have 100% protection against HIV. Though it doesn't mean the strategy will work in people, several experts were impressed.

2) Research shows work stress is getting so high across the UK that work is dominating the public's sleep, with 1/3 of Britons saying they dream about work more than anything else. According to the research, 1/4 of the nation stated that they always dream about a colleague if there was a conflict with him earlier that day. For some Britons working life is never far from their minds with just over 20% admitting they regularly dream about their boss.

3) It is predicted, within 4 years, a quarter of students from Wellington College, a leading independent school in the UK, will head for universities in the US, the BBC reported. The lure of well-founded US universities, with more broad-based course option, is proving increasingly attractive to youngsters in the UK. Though the headline price of US universities can be dauntingly high, the top bracket is above $50,000 per year, this is often offset by high levels of means-tested financial support. From next year, students at Harvard from families earning below $65,000 per year will not have to pay tuition fees.